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THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS;

A TALE OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1641.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XIV.

"Experience, wounded, is the school
Where men learn piercing wisdom."

LORD BROOK.

"Those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain;
Hence, timely running's no mean part
Of conduct in the martial art."

BUTLER'S HUDIBRAS.

THE last days of November had come on, and, although the insurgent forces had, as I have shown, overrun nearly all Ulster, with some counties of Leinster and Connaught—for great part of Sligo had recently followed the example of Leitrim—still, strange to say, they had never yet encountered the enemy in open field. For so far, they had it all their own way, as one might say, the few troops who were at the government's disposal being kept so selfishly and at the same time so imprudently within the limits of the capital. Owing to the unaccountable supineness of the Lords Justices, Ormond's military talents were comparatively useless, for, under one pretence or another, he was kept inactive in Dublin, waiting for forces which were not forthcoming, his proud spirit chafed and mortified by the powerless condition to which he was reduced, and the little regard paid to his proposals, which, had they been acted upon, would speedily have arrested the progress of the rebellion. To crown his mortification, he saw Sir Charles Coote entrusted with whatever operations *were* carried on, and empowered to levy forces almost at discretion, while he, with his consciousness of superior ability, possessing, too, the confidence of his sovereign, and vested in some degree with his authority, was yet, through the narrow jealousy and suspicious bigotry of the Lords Justices and their party in the Council, compelled to a most disgraceful inactivity.

Much was expected by Ormond and what might be called the royalist party in the Council from the opening of Parliament, which, adjourned in the previous August, was to meet in this month of November. But, to the utter astonishment of all, except those who were in the confidence of Parsons and his colleagues, a few days before that fixed on for the opening of Parliament, a proclamation was issued declaring it prorogued till the following February. This arbitrary and most insane step excited such a storm of indignation and drew forth such angry remonstrances from almost all parties, that the Lords Justices agreed to have the Parliament sit for *one day*, provided the two estates would unite in a strong protestation against the rebels. This was agreed to, and the Parliament assembled, as was its wont, within the walls of the Castle, guarded by the whole available force of the government, and further secured from unwelcome intrusion by the exclusion, by proclamation, of all strangers from the city.

The Lords and Commons after much deliberation agreed on a form of protest which, though not at all strong enough for the liking of the Executive, was gladly received and industriously scattered throughout the country. A parliamentary commission, consisting of nine lords and twelve commoners, was then appointed to treat with the rebels about laying down their arms, and this done, the assembly was prorogued in the most arbitrary and tyrannical manner possible by Parsons himself, notwithstanding that a numerous deputation from each of the two houses was sent to him to request that the session might continue a little longer that measures might be taken to suppress the rebellion. This was peremptorily refused, and the Parliament was forced to dissolve at the very moment when its deliberations were most necessary for the country, and its counsel and direction most required by the bulk of the people.

Meanwhile the Lords of the Pale were in no enviable position. Keeping entirely aloof from the rebels, and taking all possible care to avoid anything that might appear like sympathy with them or their cause, they did all that in them lay to attach themselves to the government party, and to obtain even a share of government confidence. Their application for arms on loyal pretences was, as we have seen, successful, but only in a very moderate degree, for the five hundred stand of arms granted to them was not more than sufficient for the defence of a single county, much less the five inclosed within the Pale. A short way would it have gone against the pikes and muskets and hatchets of the northern clans, as the Norman lords bitterly said amongst themselves.

Small, however, as the supply was, it was rather encouraging to the Palesmen, as showing a certain amount of confidence on the part of the Executive, and Lord Gormanstown, to whom the arms were sent, lost no time in distributing them as far as they went, amongst the border castles of the Pale. It is probable that the exaggerated reports concerning these military stores would only have excited the Ulster chiefs to attack these castles all the sooner with a view to obtain, if poosible, what they stood most in need of, but almost before the news had time to reach them, a peremptory order was sent to Lord Gormanstown from the Castle to send back the arms without delay. Great was his lordship's discomfiture and bitter his mortification, for, of course, he and his friends had been making a great parade of the trust reposed in them by the powers that were. But even this new insult they were forced to pocket, and the arms were duly returned to the arsenel in Dublin to the no small amusement of Lord Ormond and men of his stamp, amongst whom it was jocularly remarked that the arms aforesaid having been for days in Popish hands must needs undergo some process of purification ere they were given for use to goodly Protestants.

Certain of the lords thus insulted repaired forthwith to Dublin to offer their humble remonstrances to the Lords Justices, but, even there they found a trifling difficulty in the way, for, on reaching the metropolis, they were denied admission, the gates being closed, they were told, against all persons residing at a certain distance from the city. But they went on business of importance to the government. It mattered not, the orders were peremptory. So the magnates of the Pale, the ultra-loyal supporters of Parson's government, and the determined foes of all rebellion—right or wrong—were under the painful necessity of turning their backs on the viceregal city in which all their hopes were centred. Like the false knight in the old roundelay

"*They* love and they ride away,"

ride away from government patronage and all its soothing hopes and prospects, which, to such very loyal gentlemen, was a sore affliction. Blank was the comely oval face of Gormanstown, as he turned his horse's head for home, and Dunsany's thin, sharp features grew wofully wan, whilst Netterville, who was also of the party, was half inclined to laugh at a rebuff which, of all the Norman lords, he regretted the least, for reasons known unto himself.

"It passes belief," said Lord Gormanstown, "that any administration should so goad men on to rebellion——"

"So far does it outstrip credibility," put in Dunsany, "that I will never believe this rejection of our services to proceed from the Lords Justices or the Council, unless I have it from Parsons himself, or some other member of the government. Why, the thing is wholly impossible when we bethink us of the favor wherewith the first tender of our services was received——"

"I think as you do, my Lord Dunsany," said Gormanstown gravely, "and we will not give up our hopes of being rightly understood without another trial. What say your lordships to our meeting—I mean the chieftain of the Pale—at Killeen Castle, as the more central, three days hence, and there after holding counsel together, to name one or two of our number to repair to Dublin and there assure the Lords Justices in a still more solemn manner than heretofore of our entire devotion to the royal cause, and our anxious desire to be employed in any way their lordships may deem fitting for the suppression of this dangerous rebellion?"

Dunsany eagerly caught this new idea, and although Netterville was clearly of opinion that sufficient pains had been already taken to demonstrate their loyalty, he agreed to be present at the meeting, and to advertise the noblemen and gentlemen of his vicinity where and when it was to be.

So the over-loyal magnates of the Pale met at Killeen Castle, enjoyed Lord Fingal's princely hospitality, railed at the hot-headed folly of the "mere Irish," and appointed Lord Dunsany to convey their loyal and most submissive sentiments to their mightinesses of the Castle, with their humble prayer to be allowed to serve the state and defend their own possessions at the same time against the savage hordes who were already encroaching on their domains.

Much was expected from this embassy of Dunsany, who, well pleased with the office, set out in high spirits for Dublin, pondering, doubtless, as he went on the perspective advantages likely to accrue to himself and his brethern of the Pale. But Patrick Plunket, like many another very sagacious individual of his stamp, reckoned without his host, and so did those who sent him. It was long ere they saw his face again—some of them never on earth—and the gracious reply and warm commendation of their good dispositions, which they fully expected him to bear back, never reached their longing ears, for Sir William Parsons, having heard what Dunsany had to say, was so charmed by that nobleman's loyal sentiments and so grateful for the same, that he must needs treat him hospitably, and with that laudable intention, doubtless, sent him to share the imprisonment of the northern chiefs in the dungeons of the Castle.*

Alas! for the would-be loyal Catholics of the Pale when these tidings reached them! how blanched their cheeks, how ghastly the look which they turned one on the other, and how hollow the voice in which each made his brief comment on the strange announcement.

"Dunsany in prison!" cried Fingal.

"The loyalist noble of the Pale!" echoed Gormanstown.

"Parsons must be mad!" said the courtly Louth.

"There be more than Parsons so," quoth Netterville bluntly; "methinks all Ireland will set *us* down as crazy pates, and, by mine honor, not without good reason!"

"Who knows," said a stout elderly gentleman of martial aspect, "but they may send Sir Charles Coote amongst us some of these days—an' they do, the Tyrone man's countenance and succor were worth having—there be no man on Irish ground to meet Coote in due form save O'Neill!"

"O'Neill is no general," said Lord Slaney in a contemptuous

* Burke, in his British and Irish Peerage, says that this imprisonment of Lord Dunsany lasted for several years—in fact, till after the restoration. So much for the gratitude and honor of Parsons.

tone; "if he wins it is by good luck and brute force, not by skill or prudence."

"Ay, but there be others of the northern chiefs more skilled in warcraft than he," observed Lord Nettervile, "and there is Roger O'Moore, with whose prudence and sagacity, not to speak of other rare qualities, we are all well acquainted."

"Surely yes," said Lord Trimbleston, who had not yet spoken; "Roger O'Moore is well fitted for courtly diplomacy—no man more wise or discreet, or of more winning tongue than he, but I have no faith in his military skill—an' it come to a trial of strength, as it soon will, no doubt, there be no man *as yet*, amongst the insurgent leaders, able to cope for one hour with Ormond, or even with Coote—brave men and gallant chieftains they have—I deny it not—such as O'Rourke, O'Reilly, and McMahon—men who would do honor to any cause, but they have not that knowledge or experience in the art of war which might give them a chance of success."

"By my faith, Trimbleston," said Louth with a significant smile, "your speech savors of more interest in their affairs than becometh a loyal gentleman——"

"Loyal!" repeated Trimbleston with emphasis, "I know not but these gallant chieftains of the old stock who have boldly taken up arms for country and religion be the *loyal* men rather than we—excuse me, lords and gentlemen—who have been offering incense to bigotry and injustice—before God this day, I shame to think of how we have humbled ourselves before these upstart Puritans, the bitter enemies of our faith and all who profess it!"

Lord Trimbleston rose as he spoke these words with honest warmth, and many a pale cheek amongst his hearers waxed red with the glow of a new-born spirit, and many a knightly gentleman laid his hand on his sword-hilt as he joined in the shout of applause which greeted the Baron's short but significant address. Still, there was amongst the Palesmen there assembled too much of the time-serving and timorous spirit which had of late characterized the degenerate sons of the Norman knights of old for any genuine act of patriotism to be elicited from their worldly and over-cautious minds—all the experience of the past months was not sufficient, it would seem, to show them that their duty and their true interest pointed in the same direction. They had ever regarded the native Irish with contempt, as a race wholly inferior, and only fit for that serfdom which *their* fathers imposed on the conquered Saxons of England, and in viewing them still in that light they could not or would not make common cause with them, until every vestige of hope was taken from them by the acts of that government to which they clung with the blindest infatuation.

Meanwhile, the Ulster forces, unwilling longer to be cooped up within their own limits when so much was to be done in the other provinces, began to penetrate in large bodies into the adjoining counties of the Pale. Crossing the borders with banners flying, they attacked and took several strong Castles; at length growing bolder from success, the O'Reillys and McMahons laid siege to the house of Lord Moore at Mellifont, within a few miles of Drogheda, and succeeded in taking it by storm, to the extreme mortification of its noble owner, who was justly considered as one of the best officers in the government service. With his family, however, he retreated to Drogheda, leaving his lordly manor in the hands of the Catholics, and what was far more of triumph to them the sacred vale of Mellifont, at whose ruined and desecrated shrines the chieftains knelt with swelling hearts to give thanks for their success, and invoke the blessing of God and His saints on their future efforts to redeem His suffering people. When the ill-starred Dervorgil wept and prayed of old in penitential mood, the brave defenders of their country and their creed, catching fresh enthusiasm from the mournful yet hallowed scene, vowed to do yet greater things for the holy cause to which their lives were pledged, nor sheath their swords till freedom and justice were established in the land on a firm basis.

So long as the native chieftains kept within bounds of the northern province, the government were clearly well content to let them work their will on the king's lieges, godly and ungodly, as the case might be, but when once they crossed the marches and began to clear the bawns of the Pale of the fat beeves which were wont to supply magnificent sirloins for Dublin boards, and still worse, when their rebellious flags began to appear on castle-keeps within a score of miles of the metropolis, as in the case of Mellifont, then, indeed, it was time to bestir themselves, or there was no knowing how soon the very gates of Dublin might creak and shiver beneath their ponderous axes. Word was even brought them at the council-board that the rebels meditated a speedy attack on Drogheda, headed by Sir Phelim himself with the chosen men of his army.

Immediately a commission was issued to raise four regiments in the vicinity of Dublin, and with one of these, a thousand strong, and a goodly troop of horse, Sir Charles Coote was sent to scour the counties of Meath and Louth and drive the rebels back into Ulster, giving no quarter to such as fell into his hands.

The latter part of the instructions Coote heard with a sardonic smile, believing the order somewhat superfluous in his case.

A strong reinforcement was, at the same time, sent to Drogheda under the command of Sir Patrick Wemyss. These troops, on the eve of their departure, were reviewed by Lord Ormond, who pronounced them hardly sufficient for the purpose, but the Lords Justices would not consent to any further reduction of the metropolitan forces, and Sir Patrick had nothing for it but to set his column in motion, while the Earl bowed with lofty grace and a smile of forced acquiescence.

Wemyss and his men were alike disheartened by the Earl's opinion of their insufficiency in point of numbers, and, to make matters worse, the day was dull and misty, threatening rain. More experienced soldiers would have probably exulted in the prospect of meeting a superior force of the wild Irish in hopes of signalizing their powers, but Sir Patrick's command was composed entirely of raw recruits from the new levies; men, for the most part, to whom the smell of powder was less trying than the glitter of an Irish skene. On they marched, however, with as great show of military ardor as though their valor had stood the test of an hundred fields. The level plains of Dublin were soon passed, and many a mile of the rich lands of Louth, and already the confidence of the Palesmen began to revive when Balbriggan and Balroddery were left far behind, and they found themselves nearing the place of their destination. The picturesque heights on the Nanny-water were already in sight, or ought to be—for the cold, thick mist rested cheerlessly on every object—when a a horse was heard approaching at full gallop across the fields, and, Sir Patrick sending a scout or two to reconnoitre, they returned with a courier sent by Lord Gormanstown to apprise the officer in command that a strong detachment of the Irish army was stationed at Juliens-town bridge, only a little farther on, awaiting their aporoach.

At this confirmation of their worst fears, the men were at first seized with trepidation, and were more disposed to retreat than to go forward, but Sir Patrick, himself a brave soldier, representing to them in brief but stirring terms the disgrace which was sure to follow such a step, and, moreover, the heavy punishment which they might expect, the column again turned its head towards Drogheda and marched steadily down the gentle slope leading to the bridge. It was little wonder if the stoutest heart there beat more quickly, and the bravest held his breath, for they knew not but death awaited them all in the misty depth of the valley. Urged on, however, by their gallant leader, they gained the bridge, crossed it, and marched in good order up the opposite acclivity without any other obstacle opposing their way than the mizzling rain which now began to beat in their faces.

Elated by this agreeable disappointment, the men were with difficulty kept from expressing their joy in a loud "hurrah," but they said one to another with bounding hearts and gleeful eyes: "Now for Drogheda—the cowardly rebels will scarce venture so near the guns of Millmount!"

But their commander was far from sharing their confidence, and as he rode on at the head of his column, his face had a stern and determined look, his keen gray eyes piercing the mist in all directions as though seeking some expected object. Without noticing his ominous silence, his men kept laughing and talking amongst themselves, in anticipation of the guardroom fire and the foaming tankard, when, just about a quarter of a mile beyond the bridge, they were struck dumb by the fierce clan-shouts of an Irish host, as it seemed to them, and the equally terrific sound of pipe, and war-trump striking up a martial strain. At the same moment, the rain ceased, and the mist clearing partially away, disclosed to the affrighted soldiers of the Pale what appeared to them a whole army of the enemy, the foot drawn up in five battalions, flanked on either side by a troop of horse.

Immediately the English bugles sounded a charge, and Wemyss and his officers tried hard to get their men in order of battle. Just, however, when they seemed to have succeeded, another shout from the Irish ranks, and a slight forward movement, struck new terror into the hearts of the amateur soldiers, and with scarcely a glance at the formidable array before them, they fairly turned their backs and fled, notwithstanding that their commander and others of his subordinates threw themselves from their horses and did what men could to bar their retreat. Maddened by the yells of derisive laughter from behind, and yet not daring to turn on the fierce foe whom they fanced in full pursuit, the Dublin men rushed with headlong speed towards the bridge, little recking that they turned their backs on Drogheda and left its garrison to their fate.

Well for them that the mist closed in behind them thick and heavy, so as to prevent the possibility of pursuit—else had they never reached Dublin with the news of their own disgrace. As it was they effected their retreat without any loss, leaving the enemy a bloodless victory, and what they well loved, a standing joke in relation to "the battle of Julians-town."

They had reached Swords on their way back when, cowering in the shade of the old round tower, with a view to protect himself from the now-pelting rain, they found an individual mounted on a shaggy pony and enveloped from head to waist in the many-folded scarf of home-made woollen then generally worn by the lower orders of the native Irish, after the manner of a Highland plaid. This personage, having his back turned towards them, was wholly unconscious of the approach of the soldiers till a loud halloo, coupled with the epithet of "Irish dog," made him turn his head just as a heavy grasp was laid on his shoulder. The ludicrous mixture of surprise and terror depicted on his lank features made the Palesmen laugh heartily, and well it was for him that he presented so woe-begone a spectacle as to move even the mortified and crest-fallen Wemyss to mirth.

"What do you here, you pitiful d——l?" said the sergeant whose clutch was on his shoulders; "be you a spy or what?"

"Dominus Vobiscum" was the reply,—"no, no, God forgive me for saying the like to—to—ahem! I'm no spy, an' it please you, sir!—I'd scorn the like."

"Where do you come from, then, and who the foul fiend are you—quick, for we cannot stand here in the rain waiting on such a scarecrow!" This was from one of the officers.

"I come from McMahon's country, and if you're curious to know my name I'll tell you, and welcome—my name is Malachy McMahon. There's another name they give me at home, but that's the right one."

"McMahon's country!" repeated Wemyss, "why the man's a fool—what brought you here all alone if that be your dwelling-place? Answer me, fellow!"

"Well, it's a little business I had in Dublin," said Malachy, "if I could get there—but dear knows when that will be, except your worship or some of these good-looking *sassum dergs* would be pleased to direct me, for I'm wandering like a ghost hither and thither in search of it, and never seems to be coming any nearer! There's a great man there that I'd wish to have a word with."

"And who may the great man be, you numscull?"

The first name that occurred to Malachy was that of Ormond, but luckily for himself, and perhaps for the Earl, too, he cunningly changed his mind; "I don't know if you know him," said the keen Monaghan man with a look of great simplicity; but anyhow his name is Sir William Parsons, a very fine gentleman and a great lord besides, at least people say so, down where I come from!"

Many of the soldiers laughed outright, but not so Sir Patrick Wemyss.

"Why not tell us at first that your business was with him?" he said shortly.

"Well, because you didn't ask me the question!"

"Take him along!" cried Wemyss, "and march!" an order which was promptly obeyed, for the men were on thorns while they stood, and had they dared would have made short work of the "d——d Irish fool," as they very erroneously styled Malachy.

"Take me along!" echoed McMahon, "why, it isn't a prisoner I'd be?"

"You want to have speech of Sir William Parsons," said Wemyss sternly; "no more talk, but come with us!"

It would have fared harder with poor Malachy had not Sir Patrick set him down in his own mind as an informer, a class of persons then largely employed and liberally encouraged by the government.

In such company and under such circumstances it was that our friend from Uriel made his entry into Dublin, but he knew Parsons too well by reputation to let the joke go so far as appearing in his presence. Passing under the gloomy arch of one of the city gates, he contrived to detach himself from the soldiers who, confused and ashamed of their ignoble conduct, had little attention to bestow on him. Even Wemyss thought no more of him till he was about to appear himself before the Lords Justices to give an account of his unlucky expedition. It is unnecessary to say that the man from McMahon's country was nowhere to be found. Sir Patrick finding himself thus duped, looked blank enough, but he little thought how often Malachy na Soggarth made merry amongst the clansmen of Uriel over the trick he played on the Sassenach chief, whom he got so cunningly "to show him the way to Dublin!"

(To be continued.)

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A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE EMANCIPATION OF THE CATHOLICS.

By Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P.

BOOK II.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH WARS.

CHAPTER V.

REIGN OF MALACHY II. AND RIVALRY OF BRIAN.

MELAGHLIN, or Malachy II., fifth in direct descent from Malachy I. (the founder of the Southern Hy-Nial dynasty), was in his thirtieth year, when (A.D. 980) he succeeded to the monarchy. He had just achieved the mighty victory of Tara when the death of his predecessor opened his way to the throne; and seldom did more brilliant dawn usher in a more eventful day than that which Fate held in store for this victor-king. None of his predecessors, not even his ancestor and namesake, had ever been able to use the high language of his "noble Proclamation," when he announced on his accession—"Let all the Irish who are suffering servitude in the land of the stranger return home to their respective houses and enjoy themselves in gladness and in peace." In obedience to this edict, and the power to enforce it established by the victory at Tara, 2,000 captives, including the King of Leinster and the Prince of Aileach, were returned to their homes.

The hardest task of every Ard-Righ of this and the previous century had been to circumscribe the ambition of the kings of Cashel within Provincial bounds. Whoever ascended the southern throne—whether the warlike Felim or the learned Cormac—we have seen the same policy adopted by them all. The descendants of Heber had tired of the long ascendancy of the race of Heremon, and the desertion of Tara, by making that ascendancy still more strikingly Provincial, had increased their antipathy. It was a struggle for supremacy between north and south; a contest of two geographical parties; an effort to efface the real or fancied dependency of one-half the island on the will of the other. The Southern Hy-Nial dynasty, springing up as a third power upon the Westmeath bank of the Shannon, and balancing itself between the contending parties, might perhaps have given a new centre to the whole system; Malachy II. was in the most favorable position possible to have done so had he not had to contend with a rival, his equal in battle and superior in council, in the person of Brian, the son of Kennedy, of Kincorra.

The rise to sovereign rank of the house of Kincorra (the O'Briens), is one of the most striking episodes of the tenth century. Descending, like most of the leading families of the South, from Olild, the Clan Dalgais had long been excluded from the throne of Cashel, by successive coalitions of their elder brethren, the Eugenians. Lactna and Lorcan, the grandfather and father of Kennedy, intrepid and able men, had strengthened their tribe by wise and

vigorous measures, so that the former was able to claim the succession, apparently with success. Kennedy had himself been a claimant for the same honor, the alternate provision in the will of Olild, against Kellachan Cashel (A. D. 940–2), but at the convention held at Glanworth, on the river Funcheon, for the selection of king, the aged mother of Kellachan addressed his rival in a quatrain, beginning—

"Kennedi Cass revere the law!"

which induced him to abandon his pretensions. This Prince, usually spoken of by the Bards as "the chaste Kennedy," died in the year 950, leaving behind him four or five out of twelve sons, with whom he had been blessed. Most of the others had fallen in Danish battles—three in the same campaign (943), and probably in the same field. There appear in after scenes, Mahon, who became King of Cashel; Echtierna, who was chief of Thomond, under Mahon; Marcan, an ecclesiastic, and Brian, born in 941, the Benjamin of the household of Mahon, proved himself, as Prince and Captain, every way worthy of his inheritance. He advanced from victory to victory over his enemies, foreign and domestic. In 960 he claimed the throne of Munster, which claim he enforced by royal visitation five years later. In the same year he rescued Clonmacnoise from the Danes, and in 968 defeated the same enemy, with a loss of several thousand men, at Sulchoid. This great blow he followed up, by the sack of Limerick, from which "he bore off a large quantity of gold, and silver, and jewels." In these and all his expeditions, from a very early eage, he was attended by Brian, to whom he acted not only as a brother and prince, but as a tutor in arms. Fortune had accompanied him in all his undertakings. He had expelled his most intractable subject—Molloy, son of Bran, Lord of Desmond; his rule was acknowledged by the Northmen of Dublin and Cork, who opened their fortresses to him, and served under his banner; he carried "all the hostages of Munster to his house," which had never before worn so triumphant an aspect. But family greatness begets family pride, and pride begets envy and hatred. The Eugenian families who now found themselves overshadowed by the brilliant career of the sons of Kennedy, conspired against the life of Mahon, who, from his too confiding nature, fell easily into their trap. Molloy, son of Bran, by the advice of Ivor, the Danish lord of Limerick, proposed to meet Mahon in friendly conference at the house of Donovan, an Eugenian chief, whose rath was at Bruree, on the river Maigue. The safety of each person was guaranteed by the Bishop of Cork, the mediator on the occasion. Mahon proceeded unsuspiciously to the conference, where he was suddenly seized by order of his treacherous host, and carried into the neighboring mountains of Knocinreorin. Here a small force, placed for the purpose by the conspirators, had orders promptly to dispatch their victim. But the foul deed was not done unrecorded. Two priests of the Bishop of Cork followed the Prince, who, when arrested, snatched up "the Gospel of St. Barry," on which Molloy was to have sworn his fealty. As the swords of the assassins were aimed at his heart, he held up the Gospel for a protection, and his blood spouting out, stained the Sacred Scriptures. The priests, taking up the blood-stained Gospel, fled to their Bishop, spreading the horrid story as they went. The venerable successor of St. Barry "wept bitterly and uttered a prophecy concerning the future fate of the murderers;" a phophecy which was very speedily fulfilled.

This was in the year 976, three or four years before the battle of Tara and the accession of Malachy. When the news of his noble-hearted brother's murder was brought to Brian, at Kinkora, he was seized with the most violent grief. His favorite harp was taken down, and he sang the death-song of Mahon, recounting all the glorious actions of his life. His anger flashed out through his tears, as he wildly chanted

"My heart shall burst within my breast,
Unless I avenge this great king;
They shall forfeit life for this foul deed
Or I must perish by a violent death."

But the climax of his lament was, that Mahon "had not fallen in battle behind the shelter of his shield, rather than trust in the treacherous words of Donovan." Brian was now in his thirty-fifth year, was married and had several children. Morrogh, his eldest, was able to bear arms, and shared in his ardor and ambition. "His first effort," says an old Chronicle, "was directed against Donovan's allies, the Danes of Limerick, and he slew Ivor their king, and two of his sons." These conspirators, foreseeing their fate, had retired into the sanctuary of Scattery, but Brian slew them between "the horns of the altar." For this violation of the sanctuary, considering his provocation, he was little blamed. He next turned his rage against Donovan, who had called to his aid the Danish townsmen of Desmond. "Brian," says the Annalist of Innisfallen, "gave them battle where Auliffe and his Danes, and Donovan and his Irish forces, were all cut off." After that battle, Brian sent a challenge to Molloy, of Desmond, according to the custom of that age, to meet him in arms near Macroom, where the usual coalition, Danes and Irish, were against him. He completely routed the enemy, and his son Morrogh, then but a boy, "killed the murderer of his uncle Mahon with his own hand." Molloy was buried on the north side of the mountain where Mahon was murdered and interred; on Mahon the southward sun shone full and fair; but on the grave of his assassin, the black shadow of the northern sky rested always. Such was the pious tradition which all Munster finally believed.

After this victory over Molloy, son of Brian (A. D. 978), Brian was universally acknowledged King of Munster, and until Malachy had won the battle of Tara, was justly considered the first Irish captain of his age.

Malachy, in the first year of his reign, having received the hostages of the Danes of Dublin, having liberated the Irish prisoners and secured the unity of his own territory, had his attention drawn, naturally enough, towards Brian's movements. Whether Brian had refused him homage or that his revival of the old claim to the half-kingdoms was his offence, or from whatever immediate cause, Malachy marched southwards, enforcing homage as he went. Entering Thomond he plundered the Dalcassians, and marching to the mound at Adair, where, under an old oak, the kings of Thomond had long been inaugurated, he caused it to be "dug from the earth with its roots," and cut into pieces. This act of Malachy's certainly bespeaks a revengeful and aggressive spirit, and the provocation must, indeed, have been grievous to palliate so barbarous an action. But we are not informed what the provocation was. At the time Brian was in Ossory enforcing his tribute; the next year we find him seizing the person of Gille-Patrick, Lord of Ossory, and soon after he burst into Meath, avenging with fire and sword the wanton destruction of his ancestoral tree.

Thus were these two powerful Princes openly embroiled with each other. We have no desire to dwell on all the details of their struggle, which continued for full twenty years. About the year 987, Brian was practically king of half Ireland, and having the power, (though not the title,) he did not suffer any part of it to lie waste. His activity was incapable of exhaustion; in Ossory, in Leinster, in Connaught, his voice and his arm were felt everywhere. But a divided authority was of necessity so favorable to invasion, that the Danish power began to loom up to its old proportions. Sitrick, "with the silken beard," one of the ablest of Danish leaders, was then at Dublin, and his occasional incursions were so formidable, that they produced (what probably nothing else could have done) an alliance between Brian and Malachy, which lasted for three years, and was productive of the best consequences. Thus, in 997, they imposed their yoke on Dublin, taking "hostages and jewels," from the foreigners. Reinforcements arriving from the North, the indomitable Danes proceeded to plunder Leinster, but were routed by Brian and Malachy at Glen-Marna, in Wicklow, with the loss of 6,000 men and all their chief captains. Immediately after this victory the two kings, according to the Annals, "entered into Dublin, and the fort thereof, and there remained seven nights, and at their departure took all the gold, silver, hangings and other precious things that were there with them, burnt the town, broke down the fort, and banished Sitrick from thence" (A.D. 999).

The next three years of Brian's life are the most complex in his career. After resting a night in Meath, with Malachy, he proceeded with his forces towards Armagh, nominally on a pilgrimage, but really, as it would seem, to extend his party. He remained in the sacred city, a week and presented ten ounces of gold, at the Cathedral altar. The Archbishop Marian received him with the distinction due to so eminent a guest, and a record of his visit, in which he is styled "Imperator of the Irish," was entered in the Book of St. Patrick. He, however, got no hostages in the North, but on his march southward, he learned that the Danes had returned to Dublin, were rebuilding the City and Fort, and were ready to offer submission and hostages to him, while refusing both to Malachy. Here Brian's ambition for supremacy misled him. He acccepted the hostages, joined the foreign forces to his own, and even gave his daughter in marriage, to him of "the silken beard." Immediately he broke with Malachy, and with his new allies, and son-in-law, marched into Meath in hostile array. Malachy, however, stood to his defence; attacked and defeated Brian's advance guard of Danish horse, and the latter, unwilling apparently to push matters to extremities, retired as he came, without "battle, or hostage, or spoil of any kind."

But his design of securing the monarchy was not for an instant abandoned, and, by combined diplomacy and force, he effected his end. His whole career would have been incomplete without that last and highest conquest over every rival. Patiently but surely he had gathered influence and authority, by arms, by gifts, by connexions on all sides. He had propitiated the chief families of Connaught by his first marriage with Mere, daughter of O'Heyne, and his second marriage with Duvchavlay, daughter of O'Connor. He had obtained one of the daughters of Godwin, the powerful Earl of Kent, for his second son; given a daughter to the Prince of Scots, and another to the Danish King of Dublin.

Malachy, in diplomatic skill, in foresight, and in tenacity of purpose, was evidently inferior to Brian, though in personal gallantry and other princely qualities, every way his equal. He was of a hospitable, out-spoken, enjoying disposition, as we gather from many characteristic anecdotes. He is spoken of as "being generally computed the best horseman in those parts of Europe;" and as one who, "delighted to ride a horse that was never broken, handled or ridden, until the age of seven years." From an ancient story, which represents him as giving his revenues for a year to one of the Court Poets and then fighting him with "a headless staff" to compel the Poet to return them, it would appear that his good humor and generosity were equal to his horsemanship. Finding Brian's influence still on the increase west of the Shannon, Malachy, in the year of our Lord 1000, threw two bridges across the Shannon, one at Athlone, the other at the present Lanesborough. This he did with the consent and assistance of O'Connor, but the issue was as usual—he made the bridges, and Brian profited by them. While Malachy was at Athlone superintending the work, Brian arrived with a great force recruited from all quarters (except Ulster), including Danish men-in-armor. At Athlone was held the conference so memorable in our annals, in which Brian gave his rival the alternative of a pitched battle, within a stated time, or abdication. According to the Southern Annalists first a month, and afterwards a year, were allowed the Monarch to make his choice. At the expiration of the time Brian marched into Meath, and encamped at Tara, where Malachy, having vainly endeavored to secure the alliance of the Northern Hy-Nial in the interval, came and submitted to Brian without safeguard or surety. The unmade monarch was accompanied by a guard "of twelve score horsemen," and on his arrival, proceeded straight to the tent of his successor. Here the rivals contended in courtesy, as they had often done in arms, and when they separated, Brian, as Lord Paramount, presented Malachy as many horses as he had horsemen in his train when he came to visit him. This event happened in the year 1001, when Brian was in his 61st and Malachy in his 53d year. There were present at the Assembly all the princes and chiefs of the Irish, except the Prince of Aileach, and the Lords of Oriel, Ulidia, Tirowen and Tirconnell, who were equally unwilling to assist Malachy or to acknowledge Brian. What is still more remarkable is, the presence in this national assembly of the Danish Lords of Dublin, Carmen (Wexford), Waterford and Cork, whom Brian, at this time, was vainly endeavoring to conciliate by gifts and alliances.

(To be continued.)

TESTIMONIAL OF ESTEEM.

On Tuesday evening, 1st ult., a large and respectable meeting of the Catholics of Macon, Ga., assembled at the Roman Catholic Church, to present to their Pastor, Rev. James Hassen, a set of silver plate on the occasion of his leaving this city for Atlanta.

The Rev. gentleman in soutane and surplice, having removed the Blessed Sacrament from the Tabernacle, was introduced by two of the committee of the St. Joseph Society, Messrs. T. C. Dempsey, and D. Daly. Mr. Henry Horne, Chairman of the St. Joseph Society, addressed the Rev. Mr. Hassen in behalf of the Catholics of Macon.

[We are compelled to leave out the excellent address of the Committee for want of room.]

Rev. Mr. Hassen, after receiving the presentation from the hands of Mr. P. Donnelly, Mr. J. H. Damour, Mr. P. Fitzgerald, and Mr. T. Mullaney, said he regretted not having timely notice of the intention of the congregation as their beautiful address merited a studied reply. He hoped, however, that his reply would not be considered less sincere because of the sudden surprise he received from the generosity of the people. He alluded at much length to the various points of the address and expressed the pleasure it gave him to see the entire congregation assembled to pay him such a signal mark of respect on the eve of his departure from among them. Though he had been some weeks in Savannah and some few months in Augusta, yet Macon was his first mission, and to see such a termination to his first mission was to him a source of comfort, and a reason why he should thank God, seeing that his humble efforts were appreciated. He dwelt particularly on that part of the address which spoke of petitioning the Bishop not to remove him from Macon. He said: I feel not only honored by the petition, but I assure you that not one amongst you would be more delighted than I, had the Bishop consented to let me remain in Macon. Yet to hear you express a Catholic submission to the decision of the Bishop is to me a matter of greater pride and pleasure than would be the Bishop's granting the request of the petitioners. Within the last two or three days I heard many complaints about my being removed from here, and among those complaints I heard from some one or two that Catholics are too much controlled by Bishops—that Catholics have not the liberty that Protestants have about Church matters. I wish to take advantage of this occasion to show the error couched in such assertions. With Protestant liberty or want of it we have nothing to do. As Catholics, it is our duty to give submission to our Bishop in ecclesiastical matters, for this is the real safeguard of our ecclesiastical liberty. The Catholic Church is the Church of liberty, and the liberty of her children consists in the fact that the humblest member of this or any other Catholic congregation can exercise his rights as a Catholic with unrestricted freedom. Let him keep within the boundary of faith and observe the commands of the Church and he is independent of priests and bishops. Let a priest do his duty as a priest and he cannot be either controlled by the people nor corrected by the bishop. The people didn't place him within the sanctuary; he stands there by ecclesiastical authority and performs the functions of priesthood by virtue of a divine commission. The people gave him no commission, no appointment, hence they neither have nor should have any right to remove him. Knowing that he is as independent of the people as the people are of him, he performs his duties without fear of control. The right and duty of the bishop is to set things in order for the well being of all, and he exercises his rights without fear of control from either priest or people. The liberty of the Church, therefore, consists in the uncontrolled freedom with which her individual members exercise each his own rights within his own sphere. In what consists the liberty of free institutions if not in the right of men and bodies of men to exercise their several prerogatives? The army and the navy are free institutions as long as the several orders of officers can discharge with freedom their several duties, and they become systems of tyranny, if once the rights or prerogatives of any class are exercised or encroached upon by any other class. Viewing the Catholic Church as an institution, we may look upon our Bishop as one of her Generals, and as such it is his right to command, it is our duty to obey. You have not only done your duty as Catholics, but you have expressed your submission in a true Catholic sense. Hence, you can see and feel that my removal, notwithstanding your petition, so far from showing, as two or three have said, the want of liberty among Catholics, proves as far as it goes the freedom Catholics enjoy. Our dear Bishop has done what he deems right and it is not for us to counsel or control him. I cannot say that I bid you a cheerful farewell, but can say that I take my departure as an unshackled priest of a free and independent Church. I take with me your valuable and valued presents. I will look upon those presents as the maiden looks upon the trinkets with which her lover has adorned her. The trinkets are hers, for he made them hers. Those silver vessels are mine, for you have made them mine, and they shall ever remind me of the kindness, the affection and the generosity of the Catholics of Macon.

COMPETITION IN CHURCH BUILDING.—The English Catholics are busy building in their populous towns cheap but spacious and handsome churches. Their chief beauty consists in boldness of treatment and in the serenity of the style adopted. A new Gothic church in Liverpool, where the Catholics form more than one-third the population, is about to be raised by the Oblate Fathers. The choice of the architect was determined by competition. The competitors were Messrs. Hatfield & Goldie, and Mr. Pugin.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

The notorious Gavazzi has re-appeared in Belfast, and has delivered lectures on the "Evils of Romanism," and Italy," in Berry street meeting-house, the locally notorious "Hugh Hanna" presiding. The attendance each time was, in composition, conspicuously different from those audiences by which the Music Hall was filled on former occasions, being composed of the lowest Orange rabble. These alone countenance the unfortunate mountebank now.

Armagh.

His Grace the Lord Primate has promoted the Rev. Daniel O'Toole, Catholic curate, Portadown, to be parish priest of Kilmore, vacant by the removal of the Rev. Mr. Irwin to Tanderagee. During a period of nearly twelve years that the Rev. Mr. O'Toole has been curate in Portadown, he was scarcely absent a single day from the duties of his sacred calling. The sensible expression of sorrow on the countenances of the entire congregation when the Rev. Father Crolly alluded to his promotion, speaks eloquently of his many virtues. We congratulate the people of Kilmore on their good fortune by having such a pastor placed over them.

Two valuable stacks of oats were burned on the Archdeacon's-hill, one of the town-parks of Clogher, the property of Robert Gore, Sub-Inspector. This is the second time this gentleman has suffered, the previous one being on the 17th June last, when he had a valuable hay-rick destroyed. There can be little doubt but this is the work an of incendiary. A large reward is offered for such information as may lead to the conviction of the offenders.—*Guardian.*

Carlow.

A man, who gave his name as John Parker, was arrested in Carlow, by Sub-Constable MacWilliams, from a description given of him in the *Hue and Cry* on suspicion of having murdered Mary Donohoe, by throwing her into the Grand Canal, on the 11th of September last. The accused fully answered the description given of him in the police reports, especially that portion wherein the murderer was represented to have a cut under the right ear. He had only arrived in town on the preceding Saturday, he having travelled here in order to enlist in the army. On being brought before the magistrates presiding at petty sessions, he stated that he belonged to Portarlington, and denied any knowledge of the murdered woman. The bench ordered him to be remanded for a week, to enable the police to communicate with the authorities.—*Sentinel.*

Cork.

The American ship David Stewart, which recently sailed from Cadiz for New York with the sixty Neapolitan exiles, including Poerio, on board, arrived at Queenstown Harbor, on the 6th of March, the exiles having, it is stated, when in the Bay of Biscay, insisted on the Captain bearing direct for Queenstown. The Dublin *Daily Express* reports that Poerio and his fellow exiles, amounting to between sixty and seventy, compelled Captain Prentiss, as soon as the Neapolitan war steamer left them, two hundred miles from land, to steer directly for Cork. In this they were assisted by a young sailor—son of one of the exiles—who had shipped at Cadiz, and signed the articles as one of the crew. As soon as the exiles landed at Queenstown the enthusiasm of some rose to such a pitch that they actually kissed the soil on which they first planted foot as freemen. Another despatch says that on the arrival of the vessel outside the Straits of Gibraltar the refugees, who greatly outnumbered the crew, rose in mutiny, and insisted that the Captain should steer for Cork. The Captain gave a flat refusal, but was forcibly deprived of his command, and the second mate appointed in his place *pro tem.*

Derry.

The projected railway extension to Letterkenny, by way of Lough Swilly, has been abandoned. A growing opinion prevails that a junction with the Enniskillen Railway at St. Johnston would be perferable to the route proposed by the bill in question.—*Journal.*

Down.

We regret to have to state that a fire took place on the farm of Mr. Hugh Brown, of Ballywooden, which, there is no doubt, is the work of an incendiary. The property destroyed consisted of one hovel of wheat; one do. and one stack of oats; one stack straw; also a large barn, containing a thrashing machine and a set of fanners. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of this act. The former tenants of the property on which the fire occurred, we understand, were dispossessed. —*Downpatrick Recorder.*

The Newry *Telegraph* says: "Mr Telford Macneill, C. E., the talented son of our distinguished neighbor, Sir John Macneill, has discovered a projectile of such power in warfare that it is expected it will supersede all other inventions. He will put it to the severest test before seeking for a patent. This new instrument of destruction will, it is thought, hurl devastation alike on armies, ships, and fortifications." This looks like what is popularly called "a mare's nest."

Dublin.

As the tide receded from the strand, opposite the Williamstown Station, on the Kingston Railway, a private phæton, to which a fine horse was attached, was found in the water. The animal had evidently been dead some time. It was apprehended that some person had also lost his life. It now appears that as Mr. Thomas Bowen, of Great Brunswick street, was driving on the strand, he accidentally got into deep water. He was obliged to cast off his coat, leave the vehicle, and swim a considerable distance. He did not report the circumstance to the police or the railway officials at the time. The scene of the accident is known as the White Bank, where a carriage was lost, and all its occupants, as well as the horses, about thirty years ago.

The following lines, in the handwriting of the Liberator, says the *Nation*, have been forwarded to us by a respected correspondent. Coming from the pen of Daniel O'Connell, in the year 1845, they possess a peculiar interest, for in them may be perceived the questionings of a spirit the old chieftain could not always conquer, and the sparks of an enthusiasm which kindled a glowing fire in many an Irish heart:

"Is there, then, no native arm
Whose veins the Irish blood doth warm?
Is there no heart in the trampled land,
To spurn the Usurper's vile command?
Can the wronged realm *no arms supply,*
But the abject tear and the slavish sigh?"

Our great Irish Tribune did not "stigmatize the sword" when he wrote these stern verses.

Under the heading "Universite Catholique de Dublin et ses publications," there appeared in the *Journal de Bruxelles* recently an interesting review of the second number of the *Atlantis*. Particular attention was drawn to Mr. O'Hagan's beautiful essay on "Joan of Arc," and the writer expressed a wish that the article, in which the maid's divine mission was so ably advocated, would be translated into French. The other articles, literary and scientific, were spoken of in terms equally as flattering, and the conclusion was an expression of joy at seeing the University about to occupy the proud position for which it is destined.

The Irish Board of Education found an objectionable passage in the "Deserted Village," in the lines:

"The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade.
For talking age and *whispering lovers* made.

The Educationalists could not permit anything so shocking as "whispering lovers," and they have altered the lines for the youth of Ireland. It stands in the school books:

"For talking age and *social converse* made."

In the Dublin Corn Exchange business remains dull. Barley of every description was 6d. cheaper on the week. A retail trade doing in maize. We notice that the exports of oats from Dublin have been large this season. From the 1st of January to the present 39,836 quarters have been shipped to England, and 8,803 quarters to France.—*Evening Post.*

Galway.

A Galwegian poet, who styles himself "Kilcolgan," sends the editor of the Dublin *Weekly Telegraph* the following lines on the grave of the brave but unfortunate French General St. Ruth, who closed his military career on the disastrous field of Aughrim on the 12th of July, 1691.

Ill-fated chief, thou'rt sleeping here,
Far from the Galic shore;
And all thy conquests on the Rhine
Remember'd are no more.
Oblivion's shroud is o'er them thrown,
And no one lifts the pall,
For one rash act on Aughrim's plain
Eclips'd thy victories all.

Ill-fated chief, if by the Rhine,
Thy bones in death were laid,
Proud Gallia's sons would thither crowd,
And strew with flow'rs thy bed.
But chieftain, where the hosts of Eire
Obey'd thy rash behest,
The sunbeams that beheld thee fall,
Dance o'er thy couch of rest.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has subscribed to the fund collected for the defence of the Phœnix prisoners. His Grace's letter accompanying the money is published at Cork. He says he has "much pleasure" in subscribing towards that "laudable object." The following significant passage occurs in the letter: "If the Church is justly opposed to illegal associations and such as shrink from the fair avowal of their principles, it is no less opposed to those unhallowed combinations of bigoted might by which truth and innocence are so frequently overborne."

Mr. Lever, with some Manchester gentlemen, was expected in Galway recently, but was obliged to start back for London from Dublin to attend his parliamentary duties. We are given to understand that the object of his proposed visit was to inspect a site for the erection of a cotton factory. He will serve as grand juror at the coming assizes.—*Vindicator.*

Kerry.

While the fishermen employed at Cahirane, Killarney, the residence of the Rev. E. Herbert, were out in their usual capacity, they conjectured while in the act of drawing their nets that they had made a more successful day's labor than they expected, and on hauling in their "net" they discovered, to their astonishment, that part of their prey consisted of the body of a young infant, which it appeared was no more than forty-eight hours old, and a salmon. An inquest was held on the body before Mr. J. C. O'Riordan, coroner, and the jury, after deliberating, returned the following verdict: "That the infant was thrown into the lake by some person unknown, and that no person could come that way without the cognizance of the fishermen."

Lord and Lady Castleross, accompanied by the Dowager Countess of Kenmare, left London. His lordship has been inspecting his estates in the county Kerry for some time, exhibiting wherever he went a practical and lively interest in the welfare of his tenantry. Lord Castleross has given another donation of £10 in furtherance of the object of the very useful evening school attached to the Killarney Main street Temperance Society.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

Another arrest has been made in the county Kerry. The prisoner, who is named Moynahan, is a master of a National School, and rather advanced in life. He is charged with being an active member of the Phœnix conspiracy.

Louth.

A man, named Hugh Sands, heard cries of fire proceeding from the house of Patrick Kearney, of Church street, Dundalk. On entering the house, he found Mrs. Kearney lying on the floor, with her clothes on fire. He took the clothes off the woman as quickly as possible, and carried her into the adjoining house, where every remedy was applied which was calculated to alleviate her sufferings. Her husband afterwards went into the house, when an appalling spectacle met his gaze. His little daughter Mary, a child about two years old, was lying on the floor burned to death. Sands stated that he did not see the child when he rescued the mother. Mrs. Kearney is subject to epileptic fits, and it is supposed that she had the child on her knee, and, while under the influence of a fit, had fallen into the fire. The woman herself is in a very precarious state, and but slight hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery.

Mayo.

The celebrated poacher, who dubbed himself "Francis Lewis Duvane," and quietly shot over the preserves of the greater number of the gentlemen of the county, was arrested on a charge of assaulting his father, and committed to Swinford bridewell, from which he broke out on the same night; but on the following day he was arrested by Constable Pilkington, who followed him to Sligo. This fellow, whose real name was Devany, actually borrowed guns from several gentlemen about Swinford, which he religiously detained in safe custody, and his whereabouts was only ascertained by his brutal treatment of his father.

The Attorney-General has appointed R. Buchanan, of the Connaught bar, supernumerary Crown prosecutor for the county of Mayo.

Sligo.

The Grand Jury of Sligo County was sworn, and the commission opened. There are two local records that will, it is likely, excite some interest, viz.: Caldwell *v.* Sodon, and Burke *v.* McBride. The following is the state of the calendar for these assizes: Two trials for murder, for which four persons stand indicted; one rape trial, two cases of assault, five persons charged with larceny, two with stealing money, and one with sheep stealing.

Wexford.

The dwelling house of Mr. James Codd, of Mayglass, was lately entered through the pantry window, half the sash of which was first removed, but the shutters being strongly barred from the inside, the burglars proceeded to cut away the wall with great precision at the spot the bar slided into it. They appeared to have been fearful of entering far into the dwelling house, and succeeded in only carrying off some wearing apparel, a quantity of butter and other articles in the pantry. Suspicion directed attention to noted characters in the neighborhood, and Constable Byrne, of the Bridgetown station, arrested a young fellow named Rourke and a girl named Darcy, who had formerly been a servant with Mr. Codd. On the person of Rourke was found a flannel shirt, which has been identified, and other things found with the female were also identified. The same prisoners also stand charged with the commission of a similar offence, a few nights before, in the house of Mr. Murphy, of St. Anns, near Scarbridge.

A meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Wexford took place in the Town Hall, John Walsh, J. P., Mayor, presiding, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the menaced imposition of tolls on all produce coming to our market, which the Market Bill now before Parliament would inflict, if passed into law. The Mayor explained the provisions of the Bill, and said that he felt it his duty to summon the Council together, in order to protest against the threatened burden; and that he had requested his friend, Mr. Sweetman, to prepare a draft petition on the subject. After considerable discussion, Alderman Greene read a petition prepared by Mr. Sweetman, T. C., which was unanimously adopted, on the motion of Mr. Vicary, T.C., seconded by Mr. Mathews, T.C.—*Independent.*

The first sod of the first railway ever attempted in the county Wexford was turned up at Poulmonty, under the most favorable and auspicious prospects. The father of the undertaking, John Edward Redmond, accompanied by two directors, Mr. R. W. Ryan, solicitor, and others, arrived at our borders, and after the necessary preliminaries had been arranged, he broke the first ground for the iron horse in his native county, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of a large assemblage of the inhabitants of the district, and put a number of men to work on the instant, who will be increased daily as the exigency arises. The viaduct at Borris, one of the heaviest viaducts in Ireland, and a work that will be a credit to the architectural skill and genius of our people, is commenced, and the whole line, to within four miles of New Ross, may be expected to be opened for traffic about this time next year.—*Ib.*

A melancholy accident happened in Enniscorthy. A respectable small farmer named Gorman was entering the town, sitting out on the side of his car, with his wife in it. The horse took fright and became restive, but Gorman was able to prevent him from breaking off at full speed. The wife got safe out of the car, but the horse, not yet brought under control, ran close to a wall and crushed the unfortunate man so severely that life was in a few minutes extinct.

A child aged three and a half years was left by its mother, a poor woman named Cullen, residing at Lacken, not far from Castlebridge, alone in the house while she went for a pail of water. On returning she heard the child screaming, and on entering the house found it enveloped in flames. The poor little creature was so severely burned that death put an end to its sufferings in a few hours.

DR. CAHILL'S LECTURE IN CLONMEL.

TIDAL MOTIONS.

The Rev. D. W. Cahill delivered the second of the course of lectures on Astronomical Science. The hall, as on the previous night, was filled by a varied and respectable audience. He commenced by describing the great physical functions performed by the sea in distributing fertilizing rain over tracts of continent, and in cleansing the mouths of rivers. Scientific experiments, he said, had ascertained, with wonderful precision, the several volumes of rain, which fall, periodically, in those countries. In Ireland the periodic or annual volume was twenty-six inches in depth, and in England thirty-two. Of the twenty-six inches of rain which falls in Ireland six were carried off to the sea. Of the remaining twenty inches only twelve were necessary to act as a fertilizer, and consequently there was an excess of eight inches of rain water on the soil. He described at length the injury inflicted on agriculture by this standing excess. It resulted in deteriorating the plants, whose proper development was restricted by the superfluous water lodged around their roots, and it also exhibited itself rising in columns of vapor, and slowly aggregating into those great rain clouds above our heads, which intercept the solar heat so physically indispensable to the progress of vegetation. By clouds also the lunar rays, which modern science had discovered to be essential to the propagation of vegetable life, were prevented reaching the earth. The highest sciences had come to the aid of agriculture, and suggested a plan for removing the superfluous rain from the land, by constructing the system of arterial draining as the only remedy for the inconvenience experienced. The construction of arterial drains on an extended scale was a work of cost and difficulty. It had been carried out only in one county of Ireland, Cavan, and there involved an expenditure of several thousand pounds. Like many other scientific facts, it originated a controversy between two classes of scientificists—one contending that drainage, unless carried eight inches below the root of the plants, was simply useless; and the other contending that to carry the drain more than an inch below the root would not only be ineffectual in reducing the superfluous volumes of rain but fatal to the existence of the vegetation it undermined. Thus a great issue had arisen, and volumes had been written on the subject sufficient to fill the shelves of a public library. He next reviewed the phenomena of the seas, and its importance as a universal sanitary agent. He then pointed out how the tides were caused by the attraction of the moon acting on the ocean, where it exerted a power completely inoperative on any substance except a fluid. The moon does not, as was erroneously supposed, lift the water in a body towards itself, but gradually draws them down the inclined plane of earth in waves, each not greater than the one hundred and eightieth part of an inch in volume. The tidal motion commenced on the western coast of Africa, and flowed towards the west. Thence the slowly progressing tide flowed towards America, and being, as it were, divided by the great elbow of the Southern Peninsula, was impelled north and south. Flowing north, it was dashed against the indented coasts of North America, the British Islands, the singularly scooped shores of north and west Europe, rushing up their different rivers, and sweeping back into its own great reservoir the putrefying refuse of cities to feed the fishes. The great tide-stream that rolled along the coast of South America performed a similar office for its great rivers, and rushing round Cape Horn passed on to the Islands of the Pacific, until it was broken on the shores of southern and eastern Asia. He mentioned a most remarkable physical fact, in connection with the range of the tidal motion. On the western side of North America, the tidal flow was scarcely perceptible. It might be asked, why should not the tide rise there as well as elsewhere. He answered: because the physical powers of the universe were rarely exerted, unless to perform a specific work, and as no such work, in connection with the tides, had to be performed on the western coasts of North America, the waters of the Pacific maintained their local immobility in that quarter. There were no rivers to be cleansed on the coast to which he referred, for the rivers of North America rise in the chain of granite hills which traverse the length of the Continent, and invariably discharge their waters into the Atlantic. The lecturer concluded at ten o'clock.—*Tipperary Examiner.*

WISHED TO DIE A CATHOLIC.—It is asserted in Washington that, before his death, Postmaster-General Brown had expressed his convictions that the Church of Rome is the true faith, and that had he not been unconscious when the pastor of St. Patrick's called upon him he would have been baptized.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Domestic.

DEDICATION DEFERRED.—The New Catholic Church at Springfield, Ill., was to have been dedicated on Sunday, the 20th ult., when about 2 000 persons, including a great many Protestants, assembled to witness the ceremony. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Juncker, with the assistance of eight priests, had just commenced the ceremony, when the floor, about twenty-five feet from the altar, yielding beneath the steady pressure of such an immense throng, began to sink, and went down about four feet, causing considerable alarm. Some jumped through the windows, others rushed through the vestry, while the remainder attempted their egress through the front doors. Fortunately, however, no person was injured, which was, indeed, almost miraculous considering the immense concourse in attendance. The basement story of the Church is about ten feet high, the floor being supported by two girders, running lengthwise. The girders are again supported by posts about fifteen feet apart, set on large sandstones. Some of those stones broke, which caused the accident. The dedication was consequently postponed until such time as the damage can be repaired, which it is to be hoped will be in a short time.—*Communicated.*

OUR INSTITUTIONS.—The Right Rev. Bishop lately visited some of our principal Catholic institutions in the interior of the State. We are pleased to learn from him that they are all in a highly promising condition. At no previous time have their prospects been more flattering. They are all overflowing with patronage. St. Mary's College has one hundred and fifteen boarders, and could have had more if it had more room. Loretto has more than fifty boarders, and Calvary Academy is likewise in a flourishing condition. The Bishop was not able to visit St. Catherine's Academy, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, but he was pleased to learn of its continued healthy condition. St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, has more than one hundred and thirty boarding pupils; while the Nazareth Academy has two hundred and four. These two time-honored institutions are so firmly and solidly established, that their future is assured. The Bishop gave two of his historical lectures at Nazareth. The last, but certainly not the least, important institution visited was St. Thomas' Preparatory Seminary, in which there are at present fifty-two young candidates for the holy ministry, under excellent discipline and literary training. The Bishop delivered an address to the young men, and he expresses himself highly gratified with the administration.—*Louisville Guardian.*

THE BEAUTY OF CATHOLICITY.—The beauty of the Catholic religion is well displayed in her solemn fasts. The softened light falls, hallowed and purified, through the stained windows of our old Cathedrals on the bowed heads of thousands of her devoted children, seeking, now in the "days of salvation," reconciliation with an offended God. The deep tones of the organ are swelling through many a high-vaulted aisle—going up with the offerings of contrite hearts to the throne of the Lamb. In solemn prayer and fasting—following the footsteps of the Saviour-God through His long agony, up the stony way that leads to Calvary—the Church directs her children, that, suffering as the Saviour suffered, they may rise like Him on Easter Day to a glorious and sinless life, typical of that eternal life beyond the grave promised to the pure in heart.—*Ibid.*

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES IN BALTIMORE ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The public religious solemnities suitable to St. Patrick's Day were concentrated at St. Patrick's Church, on the Point. Father Dolan and his zealous congregation made ample preparations for the due observance of the anniversary. At the time appointed for commencing the service, an immense mass of human beings crowded within the walls of the sacred edifice to participate in the devotions of the occasion. At eleven o'clock a solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Charles F. King, of Loyola College, assisted by Rev. Alexius J. Elder, as Deacon, and Rev. John McNally, as Sub-deacon. Rev. Edward McColgan was Master of Ceremonies. The Most Rev. Archbishop was present, and occupied an elevated seat on the gospel side of the sanctuary, having Rev. L. Obermeyer on his right, and Rev. Maurice Power on his left. The panegyric on St. Patrick was preached by the Most Rev. Archbishop himself. At night the Rev. Father Power, from the county Cork, preached to the congregation in the Irish language, giving wholesome advice to his countrymen, calculated to advance their spiritual and temporal welfare. In a word, the whole proceedings were of the happiest and most pleasant character.—*Catholic Mirror.*

PROFESSOR MILES.—The many friends of Mt. St. Mary's College will rejoice to hear that George H. Miles, Esq., late of the Baltimore bar, and author of several literary works of great excellence, has accepted the chair of Belles-Lettres in that famous institution, and has commenced to discharge the duties appertaining to it. The antecedents of Professor Miles, and his peculiar genius and taste, eminently qualify him for the station he now fills. —*Ibid.*

BISHOP TIMON'S LECTURE.—A very large audience, says the Pittsburgh *Catholic* of the 26th ult., assembled at the Cathedral on Sunday night to hear the lecture of this venerable Prelate, who was listened to throughout with the most marked attention, and with almost breathless silence, certain evidences that his eloquent discourse was fully appreciated by those who heard him.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES IN CINCINNATI ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Solemn High Mass was sung in St. Patrick's Church, the Rev. Dr. Rosecrans, President of Mt. St. Mary's of the West, celebrating, assisted by the Rev. Peter Hart and P. Creighton as Deacon and Sub-deacon. Mr. J. Tierney, of Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, was Master of Ceremonies. The Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, in Pontificals, was present at the Holy Sacrifice, and gave the benediction at its close. The St. Patrick's Benevolent Association, near five hundred strong, came into the Church, with scarfs and badges, banners and music, and assisted reverently during all the sacred ceremonies. After the Gospel the Rev. Patrick O'Rafferty of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Philadelphia, now in his sixty-seventh year, preached an eloquent and instructive panegyric on the Saint. In the afternoon Solemn Vespers were sung and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. In the evening a lecture was delivered in St. Thomas' Church by the Rev. Wm. J. Barry, for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy. The Church was crowded, and the discourse interesting.

RECEPTION IN ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, TORONTO.—On the 19th of March, being the Festival Day of St. Joseph, several young ladies received the holy habit of religion, in the Convent of St. Joseph, at the hands of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. Bishop de Charbonnel. The young postulants whose happy lot it was to dedicate themselves, on that day, solely to the service of God, are—Miss McGuire, in religion Sister Mary Joachim; Miss O'Neill, in religion Sister Mary Josephine; Miss Smith, in religion Sister Mary Scholastica; and Miss McCardell, in religion Sister Mary Chrysostome. After the Gospel an appropriate exhortation on the Patron Saint of the Society of St. Joseph was made by the Bishop to the inmates of the Convent. Previous to the reception, his Lordship addressed those about to be clothed with the holy habit of religion, on the nature of the ceremony, the emblematical meaning of the new dress they were going to receive, and on the virtues Religious were expected to practice. The ceremony was concluded by the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

RECEPTION AND PROFESSION AT LORETTO CONVENT.—On the 12th ult., our Convent of Loretto, Toronto, received an accession to its happy inmates. Miss Eliza Leonard, of Oshawa, and Miss Bridget McMahon, of Ireland, received the holy habit of religion. Miss Leonard was called Sister Mary Magdalen De Pazzi; and Miss McMahon, Sister Mary Joseph Augustine. On the same occassion, Miss Emilie Don Carlos, of Quebec, in religion Sister Mary Angela, made her solemn profession. Very Rev. J. M. Bruyere, V. G., assisted by the Rev. Fathers Proulx, Walsh and Gilberts, performed the ceremony. An eloquent address was delivered by the worthy Pastor of St Mary's.—*Canadian Freeman.*

FALLING OF A SCAFFOLD.—A singular accident occurred in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on the afternoon of St. Patrick's Day. It appears that some of the ropes which secure the scaffolding erected for the painters who are embellishing the ceiling were not of the requisite thickness, owing to which it came down in a body, carrying two men, one a brother of Rev. M. Ouellette, along with it. Neither of the men were, however, very much hurt. The circumstance of the tumble-down occurring in the afternoon was exceedingly providential, as, had it occurred in the morning, in all probability his Lordship or some of the clergy would have lost their lives.—*Mirror.*

ROBBERY OF A CLERGYMAN'S HOUSE.—A party of burglars entered the residence of Rev. Mr. Gustianni and Rev. Mr. Quigley, of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, in the western part of the city of Baltimore, before day, on the morning of Thursday, 24th ult. They entered the room of the former, who, rousing from his sleep, was struck a severe blow on the head, by which his life is endangered. They then decamped with their plunder. They were pursued by the police, but not arrested.

NEW BISHOPS.—We learn that the Rt. Rev. James Duggan has been appointed Bishop of Chicago. Rev. Father Thomas Grace, O. P., of Memphis, has been promoted to the See of St. Paul, Minnesota. Rev. Father James Whelan, O. P., of Somerset, Ohio, is appointed Coadjutor to the Bishop of Nashville. He was recently Provincial of the Order. Very Rev. Father James O'Gorman, Prior of the Trappist Monastery, near Dubuque, is created Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska.

SISTERS OF MERCY.—On the morning of March 15, Sister M. Rosalia (Phelan) made her solemn vows in the chapel of St. Xavier, near Latrobe. Rev. T. M'Cullagh preached on the occasion. In the evening, Miss Margaret M. M'Quade, in religion Sister M. Remigius, received the habit of the Order. The sermon was by Rev. R. Phelan. Rev. James O'Connor presided at both ceremonies.

ORDINATION.—On Thursday, the 17th ult., the Rt. Rev. Dr. Luers conferred the Order of Sub-deacon on the Rev. Patrick Carroll; on Thursday, the same Rev. gentleman was ordained Deacon, and on Sunday, Priest in the Cathedral at Fort Wayne.

At the 11 o'clock service at the Church of St. Dominick, Washington, on Sunday, 20th March, an excellent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Magraw. The text was the 18th verse of the 8th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared to the glory which shall be revealed in us." The subject was chosen with an especial view to the observance of the current penitential season of Lent; and the reverend speaker drew from it lessons of encouragement to Christians under the sufferings which human nature inherits. He spoke of these as chastisements inflicted by our Creator to win our affections from the things of this life that we may fix them upon those objects which eternity has in store for us. He also exposed the folly of excusing ourselves for sins of commission and omission because of the weakness of nature, and assured his hearers that God will impose no burthens upon his children without giving them strength to support such trials if they will only call upon him for aid.—*States.*

Rev. Walter Comes sang solemn High Mass last Sunday, in the Cathedral, assisted by Deacon and Sub-deacon. Rev. Mr. Comes is now in his 63d year. He was born on the south branch of the Potomac, in Virginia; had to be taken forty miles to be baptized; did not see a priest any more until he was fifteen; was sent away by a newly ordained French priest, afterwards Bishop Chabrat, because he presented himself, for his first confession, in his shirt-sleeves; made his first communion at the age of twenty-five, for want of an earlier opportunity; was ordained at thirty, and has now been thirty-three years a most exemplary priest. It was consoling to hear him give his experience of the growth of Catholicity in his lifetime.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, 19th March.*

Messrs. Ferneding, Tierney, Halley and Kleber, students of the Diocesan Seminary, received the Clerical Tonsure and Minor Orders, in the Seminary Chapel, on Wednesday morning, 16th March, from the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell. On Thursday, Messrs. Ferneding and Kleber were ordained Sub-deacons; on Friday, Mr. Ferneding was ordained Deacon, and Saturday, 19th March, Priest in the Cathedral.—*Ibid.*

Mr. and Mrs. James Durbin, of Vinton Co., Ohio, have donated thirty-five acres of land in the neighborhood of Wilkesville, for religious and charitable, or educational uses.—*Ibid.*

The Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati has appointed the Sunday within the Octave of All Saints for the collection, in his diocese, for the American College at Rome. The Most Rev. Archbishop of San Francisco has directed a collection for the same purpose to be taken up in all the Churches of his diocese.

The Ladies of St. Peter's, Allegheny, are making great efforts for the Fair which is to be held in aid of the House of Industry. The Fair commences on Easter Monday, 25th April, and the City Hall has been secured for the purpose. We wish success to all engaged in the enterprise.

The New Orleans *Propagateur Catholique* learns from persons worthy of confidence, that Gen. Walker, recently converted to the Catholic Church, has determined to enter a religious order, and become a Catholic priest.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western Canal Flour is moderate, and the low grades are easier—especially Spring Wheat brands; these are plenty, but choice brands are in fair request at full rates Ohio Extras are in good demand—the shipping demand, however, is quite moderate, and the market closes tamely; the sales are 7,400 bbls at $5 45@$5 90 for superfine State; $6 45@$6 75 for extra do.; $6 45@$6 90 for low grades of Western extra; $6 70@$6 85 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio; $6 90@$7 75 for trade brands do.; $7 25@$8 for extra Genesee, and $7 25@$9 for St. Louis and Tennessee extras. Canadian Flour is dull; small sales at $6 80@$7 50. Southern Flour is without important change, the demand is limited for the trade mainly; sales at $6 25@$6 80 for superfine Baltimore, and $6 85@$8 25 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in limited demand, but is firmly held at $3 75@$4 40. Corn Meal is firm; sales of Jersey $3 85@$3 90, and small lots at $4.

FISH—Dry Cod are again slightly lower; large Marblehead and George's Bank at $3 85@4 12½. Mackerel are in moderate request at slightly lower rates for Nos. 1 and 2; at $16 for No. 1; $15 for No. 2, and $10 for No. 3. Barrel and Box Herring are plenty, dull and heavy.

FRUITS—Raisins are in fair demand; sales of Valentia at 7c.; also, Bunch at $2 25@2 30, and Layers at $2 75.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is heavy, the demand limited for milling only; the arrivals are light, but our stock is ample; sales of No. 2 Illinois Winter at $1 25; 150 bush. fair White Michigan at $1 65; and choice Amber State at $1 57½. Rye is firm, and in fair request, in part for Baltimore; Barley Malt is heavy; sales at 90@91c. Oats are in fair demand, and are plenty at 58½@59½c. for State, and 61@62c. for Canadian and Western. Barley is heavy, the demand less active; sales at 70@83c. for State. Corn is better, and is more active; the arrivals are fair, at 88@89c. for White Southern and Jersey; 89@90c for Jersey and Southern Yellow; and 89@90c. for Western Mixed, part in store at the latter rate.

HOPS are still in moderate demand at 14@18c. for the better grades 1858's. Old are held firmly by speculators at 5@7c.

HAY—The market is without change; sales of 1,000 bales at 60@70c. ℔ 100 lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in light stock and is dull at $29@$30 by the invoice, but job lots from yard command $31, 6 mos. Of refined English Bars we note further sales of 50 tuns at $57 50, and 25 tuns Hoop at $71, 6 mos.

LEATHER—We have no change to note; prices are firm at former quotations.

LIME—Rockland is steady at 70c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump.

MOLASSES—The trade is moderate and prices are sustained.

TEAS—The auction sales were well attended and fairly spirited. All the Greens were sold at a shade higher figures. The Blacks were old and musty, and only one lot sold at 26c.; the balance were withdrawn. The following are the prices: Hyson 42@48c.; Young Hyson 21@23c. for inferior; 31@41c. for medium, and 56½@58½c. for fine quality; Gunpowder sold at 32@38½c. for medium, and 47½@57½c. for good to fine; Imperial ranged from 28@40c., as to quality; Hyson skin sold at 23½@25½c., and Hyson Twankay at 38@39c.

TOBACCO—There is a moderate demand for Kentucky. Other kinds are quiet.

TALLOW—The market is steady; the demand light; sales of 17,000 lbs at 10½c., cash.

WHISKEY—The market is lower; the demand fair; sales of 530 bbls. at 28c.

WOOL—The sales for the past week have been fair for the present state of the market, which has exhibited less animation than the same time last month. They sum up domestic wools at prices ranging from 42@55c., and pulled wool at 33@48c. From second hands California wool has been taken at private terms. Foreign sales embrace Cordova at 21c.; Mestizo, price not transpired; Buenos Ayres 8@9c., and Australian at 35c.

(*Continued from 13th page.*)

officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hamelin as Deacon, and the Rev. Mr. Winter as Sub-Deacon. His Lordship the Bishop of Toa was present during Mass, and gave the episcopal blessing. The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Thomas Quinn, of Meriden, Connecticut, who took for his text the 44th chap. of Ecclesiasticus, and delivered a most eloquent and impressive discourse. After briefly sketching the life and labors of the Apostle of Ireland, he spoke in touching language of the unswerving fidelity of the Irish people to the faith of their forefathers, under the lash of persecution, and through the many afflictions which they had suffered. The sublimity of idea, and the felicity of expression, of which the reverend gentleman showed himself a perfect master, cannot be properly treated in a meagre report—suffice it to say, that it has seldom been our good fortune to listen to a sermon so replete with beauties of language and sentiment, and, at the same time, so appropriate to the occasion. Madame Woolsey presided at the organ with her usual ability, and performed several of the national airs with sweet and touching expression.

After Mass, the procession was again organized, and having saluted the Rev. Mr. McGauran, the Chaplain of the Society, it proceeded through St. John's Gate to St. Lewis Suburbs, and returned by the same road, through the upper town, saluting his Grace the Archbishop, the Pro Mayor, and the Sister National Societies. The streets through which the procession passed were tastefully decorated with trees and flags; in many places triumphal arches were erected, and a continual *feu de joie* was kept up during the march. Before dispersing the vast multitude was addressed from the window of the Clarendon House by the President of the Society, Hugh O'Neill, Esq. Mr. O'Neill made a stirring and effective speech and was loudly cheered; and at its close the Society dispersed, each section returning to its own locality. The Society masters at least three times its usual number of members, and we believe that its roll goes on steadily increasing. The appearance of the procession as it passed through St. John's gate was imposing in the extreme—the well-ordered lines; the magnificent banners covered with national emblems and patriotic mottoes; the gaily dressed marshals; the spirited-stirring strains of our old Irish airs; but, above and before all, the vast concourse of Irishmen, joining to do honor to their national festival, was at once cheering and significant.

The Music Hall was crowded fully an hour before the time. Hundreds had to go away without admission, grumbling because the Hall wouldn't hold them. The Rev. B. McGauran, Pastor of St. Patrick's, opened the proceedings in a short speech, replete with fervent sentiment and patriotic counsel. We noticed several clergymen on the platform, among others the Rev. Messrs. Quinn, Clarke, Gleeson, and the Reverend Abbe Morel. At the conclusion of Father McGauran's remarks the President of the Institute, J. C. Nolan, Esq., proposed the various sentiments of the evening.—*Abridged from the Vindicator.*

ST. JOHN, N. B.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in St. John in the usual way. A vast multitude—probably over 4,000—attended Pontifical High Mass at the Cathedral in the forenoon. The Rev. Mr. Nugent delivered an excellent discourse suitable to the occasion. In the evening the St. Patrick's Society and their guests took supper at the Waverly House, and spent a very pleasant evening. The Dramatic Club of the Irish Friendly Society entertained their friends with reading from Shakespeare, &c., which they gave in a manner highly creditable.—*Freeman.*

[This closes our reports of St. Patrick's Day Celebrations, according to notice given in previous numbers of the TABLET.]

THE EUROPEAN WAR QUESTION.—What does Louis Napoleon mean by his concentration of troops, increase of navy, fortification of Cherbourg, and military provisions generally? is now the great question of the day. We think that the "nephew of his uncle" is about to visit Austria with vengeance for her treachery to the first Bonaparte, and that England, Russia, and the German Confederation may possibly be involved in the great struggle, before it is concluded. Should it be so, what hopes of liberty will be aroused in Ireland, Hungary, and Italy? The oppressed of those nations will be temporarily relieved of their tyrants, or so negligently guarded, that they may slip their fetters, and strike boldly for freedom. This may seem like the dream of an enthusiast, but greater results have followed lesser causes, as the pages of history may prove: When the hounds quarrel, the hare escapes. We can, at least, hope that the patriots of those countries will not fail to profit by the "time and tide" that leads to liberty, and we do not doubt that the great American people would warmly sympathize with them in their efforts to be free. We might not be able to supply them with food; but there is one man in this city, who would not allow them to march barefooted. That man is the well-known boot and shoe dealer, whose establishment is constantly thronged with the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of New York: in other words—Mr. ROBERT MCCAFFERTY, of 230 Bowery. Thousands of our patriots of the Revolution had no covering to their feet, but through Mr. McC.'s enterprise, the European heroes may fare better.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

French Political Items.—An article of a pacific tendency having lately appeared in the Paris *Moniteur*, the official organ, war rumors have, in consequence, received a sudden check; but notwithstanding the pacific character of the article in question, the London journals sneer at it, and throw strong doubts on its sincerity. The Vienna papers also criticise it skeptically. The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, signed by its political director, explaining the pacific article in the *Moniteur*, and saying that it must not be regarded as a retrogade movement caused by the crusade which an active propagandi had succeeded in raising against the Emperor in Germany. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in reply to a charge in the *Moniteur* of having misrepresented the animated recent conversation between Prince Napoleon and Count de Persigny on the Italian question, says the *Moniteur* is no authority on this point, and if there be any incorrectness, it was because his report was a very modified account of what passed. Public confidence in the maintenance of peace was considerably augmented by the resignation of Prince Napoleon of the ministry of Algeria. M. Chasselour Laubat succeeds Prince Napoleon in the ministry of Algeria. The resignation is regarded as a peace offering. The Emperor refused to accept it until it had been tendered three or four times. His retirement was caused by a difference of opinion with the greater part of the cabinet on questions of internal and external policy. It was rumored that the Prince will be appointed Grand Admiral. The Emperor was believed, at the bottom, to participate in the views of Prince Napoleon, and a report was current that his retirement would only be temporary. The *Constitutionnel* re-asserts that the French troops are evacuating Rome. Count Cavour had not been in Paris, as reported, but his private secretary had.

A Scene in the French Cabinet.—The French Ministers are doing all they can to avert a declaration of war. On this question there took place in a late cabinet council a singular scene between Prince Napoleon and Count Walewski. The prince so far forgot himself as to say to his colleague that he was *un imbecile*. M. Walewski replied: "I respect the Prince Napoleon, but my colleague, the Minister for Algeria and the Colonies, is *un insolent*." The council suspended its sitting owing to the violent altercation. The Emperor requested Count Walewski to pass twenty-four hours at his Chateau d'Etioles, to have time to arrange this affair with the Prince Napoleon. The Emperor gave his cousin to understand that he must be more prudent, and not abruptly unmask his projects, and assured him that immediately after the closing of the conferences Count Walewski would be superseded, adding that until then he must be patient and keep well with everybody, so as not to precipitate a political crisis. The Prince Napoleon faithfully responded to this behest. At the dinner given at the Palais Royal, when the Count Walewski was summoned, the prince advanced towards him, and graciously offered his hand to his colleague, but doubtless anticipated at the same time the speedy arrival of the day when he was to have the pleasure of kicking him out of office.

War Against the Fleur de Lys.—The *Journal d'Ille et-Vilaine* states that the police of Rennes seized 127 articles of jewelry exposed for sale in that town, in consequence of their representing *fleur de lys*. These articles consist principally of shirt pins, buttons, &c. Orders had likewise been given that persons wearing such articles in future shall be prosecuted. The *Journal de Rennes* observes that this measure, ordered by the prefect, has excited the more surprise in the town of Rennes, as for the last ten years such articles were exhibited in the shop windows and sold publicly and that the persons who purchased them attached no political importance to them.

French Conscripts.—The streets of Paris are alive with young warriors just drawn for the conscription now going on in various other departments, and they are conspicuous on the pave with streamers from their hats. Some hundreds of them danced recently at a cheap ball, given by themselves, in a *region infime* of that city called *le chateau des alouettes*, or "lark castle."

A letter from Paris says that at the banquet given after the late Rothschild marriage, there were swallows' nests from China, sterlets from Russia, reed birds and canvas-back ducks from America, bustards from Spain, pheasants from Bohemia, entrees of peacocks' brains, fillets of buffalo-hump, and—a lady informant declares—sa mis of Brazilian parrots! Every salt or fresh water had yielded up its fish; every moor, marsh and forest, its fowl; every hot-bed heated by fire or by the sun, its fruit; and every grape that ever hung anywhere, its wine. As to the flowers with which the table and the dining-room were ornamented, it is affirmed that there were £1,500 worth. All the windows were covered with trellis work, over which were framed the choicest creeping plants of the tropics, shedding their luscious perfumes around.

Faubert, a young man of color from Hayti, obtained the highest prize—the prize of honor—at the concourse of all the colleges in France, held at Paris. On the reception of this news, the Emperor sent him 150 handsomely bound volumes. Besides this young man, two other young Haytians also took prizes.

The corn markets throughout Paris were firm. The provincial corn markets were also generally firm, although the business was small. There was little doing in silk. Wines were dull and nominal. Trade in France was duller. A chess match was progressing in Paris between Paul Morphy and Mongredien, President of the London Chess Club. The latest score was four games played, all won by Morphy. The winner of the first seven games is to be the victor.

A fine portrait of Alexander Von Humboldt has just been finished by Julius Schrader. It is destined for the Emperor Napoleon, and is to be hung in the Palace of the Champs Elysees. The venerable philosopher is represented dressed in a plain black suit, and wearing the Prussian order of the Black Eagle and the French decoration, *I our le merite*.

The municipality of Paris is about to establish vast reservoirs of water on the heights of Chanmont, between La Petite Quillete and Belleville, which will be worked by a steam engine just beyond the Pont de Flandres, so as to obtain comparatively undisturbed water. The want of water has been a long time a reproach against the French capital.

The French budget for 1860 is published by the *Moniteur*. The expenditure is estimated at 1,795,367,481f. (about £65,000,000 sterling), being an increase on the preceding year of 29 586,604f.; and the increase in the receipt of public revenue is estimated at 43,690,271f.

Commercial failures continue to take place in various parts of France. The most recent is that of Boden, Lichtenstein & Co., of Marseilles.

ENGLAND.

A Romantic Suicide.—As Thomas Monkhouse was digging a grave in the Kendal Cemetery, his attention was called to the body of a man lying on the ground near a headstone. Upon examination it was ascertained that the person was quite dead, and a bottle was found in his pocket containing essential oil of almonds, with which he had poisoned himself. About half an hour before the fatal act he had come to the gravedigger, and asked if he had not seven graves open. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, the wretched man went away, and shortly afterwards made further work for the sexton by swallowing the deadly poison already mentioned. The man had formed an attachment to a widow, which was not returned, and when his body was found, it was lying at the headstone of the widow's late husband. He had occupied a loom-stand in the house of this person, but had been obliged to remove, and a witness, to whom he went for leave to place his loom in her cottage, described him as being in very low spirits, unsettled and distracted in his mind. An inquest was held on the same day at the Cock and Dolphin, before R. Wilson, Esq., when the jury returned a verdict of "Poisoned himself, being of unsound mind."—*Westmoreland Gazette*.

Discovery of a Charter.—An ancient charter of incorporation for the town of Bala, North Wales, having lately been discovered, the inhabitants have determined upon renewing the same. It appears that this charter, constituting Bala a municipality and a corporate town, was granted by Edward I., in the twelfth century. The discovery of the charter originated in a reference to it in an index of old records, but when search was made it could not be discovered; but the removal of deeds to the Record Office has since resulted in the discovery of no fewer than four charters, granted at various times. Bala will henceforth be able to elect its mayor annually.

In the British Parliament Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question, said that government did not intend to grant exclusive privileges to the Atlantic or any other telegraph. In the house of Lords, Lord Wodehouse moved for the production of the papers in the Charles et Georges affair, and strongly censured the conduct of the British government towards Portugal during the whole transaction. Lord Malmesbury defended the conduct of the government. Lords Granville and Grey deemed the explanation unsatisfactory, and contended that the conduct of the government would produce a most unfavorable impression. Lord Derby was convinced the government had done their duty. Had they pursued any other course they would have run the risk of involving Europe in war. The motion was finally withdrawn.

A young lady by the name of Gerard is now singing at Gloucester. She is the decendant of an old Norman family of the purest blood. The founder of her family came to England from Normandy in the reign of Richard I., and a grant of a large tract of land in the north of England, with seignorial rights, was made to him by that monarch. It is the name of this ancester which Miss Gerard has assumed in making her appearance before the public. She has for several years been under the tuition of Signor Garcia, the most celebrated singing master in Europe, and is, though very young, a mistress of her art.

The leaders of the old Whig party had held a meeting, at which they resolved that Lord J. Russell should propose certain amendments to the Reform Bill in respect to borough voters, and it was supposed that these resolutions would unite in their support the whole Liberal party. Meetings in opposition to the government measure were being held in all parts of England, and the excitement was increasing. There was a demonstration against the measure in Hyde Park, on Sunday, 6th March.

The submarine telegraph between Malta and Cagliari has again ceased working.

The *Medical Times* says that at the recommendation of the Director General Army Medical Department, the Minister for War has decided that candidates for assistant surgeoncies may be admitted for examination who are not beyond 26 years of age.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the reform question, again argues in opposition to "manhood suffrage," on the ground of its unsatisfactory working in the United States.

During the month of January 303 books were published in Great Britain, including new editions, pamphlets and sermons.

SCOTLAND.

Curious Small Debt Case.—At the Glasgow Sheriff Court, a somewhat amusing case was decided by Sheriff Strathern. The case originated in a letter written by a Mr. Anderson, which appeared in the Glasgow *Herald*, in which the quality of the viands, wines, and attendance at the Burns' Centenary celebration in the City Hall, were rather severly commented upon. Mr. M'Lerie, the purveyor, at once resented this by an appeal to a court of law, to vindicate his injured reputation. Mr. Anderson brought forward witnesses to prove that the sheep-head pies were stinking, that the roast beef was ill cooked, and the attendance insufficient. Mr. M'Lerie, on the other hand, proved that the wines were fair. The Sheriff on the ground that the assertions in regard to the wines (that the sherry was "fair funeral sherry," that the port "looked dangerous," and that the champagne was "execrable stuff") had not been sufficiently made out, found the defender liable in 1s. of damages and expenses.

Serious Case.—After a ploughing match on the farm of Cuff, near Beith, a number of the parties engaged in drinking. One of them, named Stevenson, a farm laborer, was asked by another, named Allen, who resides in Beith, to have a friendly round at boxing. Stevenson excused himself at first, but the two afterwards went out together. Next morning Stevenson was found in a hedge, forty or fifty yards from the farm-house, dead. At first it was supposed that he had perished from exposure; but, from what fell from Allan, it was suspected that something had taken place between him and the deceased. Information was given to the Procurator-Fiscal at Kilmarnock, who caused inquiry to be made into the case, and had a *post mortem* examination of the body made. The result was that the deceased was found to have his skull fractured. Stevenson was forty-four years of age.

Curious Circumstance.—A short time ago Mr. Thomas Drever, pilot, residing at Surrigar, Westray, was out at sea, fishing with the long line, and on taking the line in he found that a starfish had swallowed the hook and bait. In extricating the hook he had to tear the fish asunder, and in the hollow or cavity of one of its arms he found an earring, such as is often worn by sailors.

A young woman in the neighborhood of Glasgow has brought an action against the manager of the ball given at Wishaw, being Burns' centenary. The fair one had received an invitation, and accepted it, and provided a fine ball dress, &c. The carriage was promised by the manager to be at the lady's door exactly at nine, but, although she was all attired and ready, no carriage came, and she had the mortification of losing the pleasure and the dance, and the gaiety and delight of the evening. She now seeks redress in the form of £12 in the Small Debt Court.

A monument to Mungo Park was inaugurated at Selkirk, in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants and persons from the surrounding neighborhood. The inaugural address was delivered by Mr. Johnstone, of Alva, late M.P. for the united counties of Kinross and Clackmannan. A dinner, presided over by Mr. Johnstone, afterwards took place in the County Hotel.

ITALY.

Military preparations are incessantly pushed forward in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. There is great activity on the fortified enciente of Verona, and on the fortifications of Venice and the Adriatic coast. The mouths of the Po are also being fortified. Convoys of artillery and ammunition were despatched to Trieste and Venice by the Southern Railway. The new fortifications at the latter port are entirely armed with cannon of the largest calibre, so as to render approach impossible to an enemy's vessels, as they would have to pass through a terrific cross fire that would infallibly annihilate them. It is reported in military circles that the Emperor is expected almost immediately at Trieste and Verona.

The *Genoa Gazette* announces that a collision has taken place between some Modenese soldiers and Sardinian peasants in the neighborhood of Sarzana. The soldiers pulled down a tri-colored flag which was hoisted on the frontier and trampled it under foot. The following day 200 Modenese soldiers, with two pieces of cannon, made a demonstration on the frontier, and again removed the flag, which had been rehoisted. The peasants then assembled with arms, and some shots were fired on each side.

They are going to erect at last a statue to Leonardo da Vinci, on the square opposite the Theatre della Scala, at Milan. It is the municipality, not the Austrian Government, who pays for this monument.

An official notice, in the Milan *Gazette*, announces that the prohibition to export horses across the frontiers of the Lombardo-Venetian territory, Tyrol, and Vararoberg, is extended to mules.

The Brussels *Nord* states that the Papal government has already taken measures for organizing an army of 20,000 Swiss. The *Independance Belge* reports on the same subject: "It is affirmed that a negotiation is on the eve of being brought to a successful conclusion between Queen Christina and the Pope, for Spain to place at his disposal two regiments of infantry and one of artillery, to be paid by him. It is also stated that a regiment of Swiss Catholics is to be raised for the Pope. But before these plans can be realized, the evacuation of the Papal States by Austria and France must be effected. The native Roman army consists of about 15,000 men."

The health of the King of Naples is such that it was supposed he would never be able to rule again. The Queen conducts all state affairs, and is reported to have caused the King to sign a treaty offensive and defensive with Austria. It was reported that the Neapolitan government offers to furnish the Pope four battalians of Swiss troops.

Count Emilio Dandolo, one of the most influential members of the moderate liberal party at Milan, and known both for his political writings and the active part he took in the campaigns of 1848 and 1849, has died of comsumption at Milan, aged 29.

A Miss M'Kenny, of Omagh, has delivered a discourse, at Milan, to a large audience composed of different denominations. The lady took her text from 1st Peter, fifth chapter, and part of the tenth verse.

There was continued activity in fortifying Pavia. New batteries have been erected, mounted with guns of the heaviest calibre.

Arrests continue at Milan. Discontent was general, and there was complete stagnation in business.

SPAIN.

Free Trade in Spain.—Letters from Madrid mention that the corn question, for some days previously, occupied the whole of the Spanish Deputies. It may be remembered that, in consequence of the extreme dearness of every article of food, foreign grain was allowed to enter Spanish ports during a part, and to the close, of last year; and that, after this period, vessels laden with corn have only been admitted on condition of proving that they had shipped their cargoes before they could have known the decree prohibiting its introduction. In this question there is a conflict of interests. Two conferences have already taken place, at Madrid, between the members of the Cortes, who are divided into two camps, the Prohibitionists and the Free-traders. The meetings were presided over by M. Olozaga; the most numerous was the Prohibitionist. A coalition has been formed which may surprise those who are not acquainted with the industrial condition of Catalonia. The Catalan Deputies, who ought to be interested in having grain enter at a cheap rate the markets of their province, have decided, with the Deputies of the corn districts of the interior, against the admission of foreign corn. A committee was named to confer with the government, and to press on it the necessity of closing the Spanish ports against all foreign grain, At the meeting the Free-traders spoke in favor of the principle; and M. Olozaga summed up. This orator pointed out the strange nature of the coalition; he said that, ever since 1841, he had thought the admission of foreign corn, on a moderate fiscal duty, indispensable. He proposed the formation of a commission to come to an understanding with the government, with the view of reforming the customs' tariff, and thus securing to Spain a more regular supply of cheap food. The commission was named, with M. Olozaga for president, and had a conference of two hours with the Minister of Commerce, who promised that the government would soon prepare a bill, and propose it to the Cortes, having for its object the admission of foreign corn on a duty sufficient to protect the agricultural interests of Spain. The Free-traders have so far gained an advantage, though there is reason to believe that the duty will be high, in order to secure to the farmers the high prices to which they have been accustomed so long.

AUSTRIA.

Latest Austrian Intelligence.—The *Moniteur's* pacific article produced a favorable impression on the Emperor, Francis Joseph. Count Buol and the leading statesmen believe peace will be maintained. Fears, however, were entertained of explosions in the Italian Duchies. There were rumors at Vienna of the probable resignation of Count Cavour. Lord Cowley remained at Vienna, but was expected to leave about the 10th. There were various reports as to the success of his mission. He was said to be investigating the treaties with the sovereigns of Italy since 1815. The official Vienna *Gazette* declares that Austria will insist on the complete maintenance of its special treaties with the Italian States. The text of the recent Austrian note to its representatives at the various German courts is published. It points directly to the possibility of war with Sardinia and France, and expresses the hope that all Germany will act in concert with Austria. The semi-official Dresden journal publishes a letter from Vienna, which states that Austria has, according to article forty-seven of the final act of Vienna, proposed to the Federal Diet preparations for war. The Austrian troops were not likely to be withdrawn from Rome till all the usual formalities had been gone through with.

Four Recovered Pieces by Handel.—Four pieces of Music by Father Handel have just been finished out of his early and forgotten works, and newly published.

HOME MISCELLANY.

Destructive Land Slide in Troy—St. Peter's College Partially Buried.—A terrible avalanche, says the Troy (N. Y.) *Daily Whig*, from which calamity our city has been free for many years, occurred here, involving the almost entire destruction of the magnificent building now in course of erection at the head of Washington street, near the base of Mount Ida, known as St. Peter's College. The blow is a crushing one to Father Havermans and the many friends of the institution. The College was located upon a large plateau, to which the approach was by a broad flight of steps. It was the highest building in that vicinity and nearest the hill. Below it, at the base of the steps, are a number of houses upon Washington street. The building was intended to be a very large one; 200 feet in length and five stories high, with two towers. Only two stories had been completed, and the work of construction was in vigorous prosecution at the time of the disaster, by Mr. McGuire, the mason in charge. Mount Ida commenced its slope about thirty feet in the rear of the building, and from thence rose quite gradually to the summit. An avalanche was never dreamed of. A man who lives near by, and was a witness to the catastrophe, says that the earth slid down with very little noise till it reached the rear wall of the college. Here its progress was stopped for a moment, till, gathering new strength, it burst the barrier, and, with a sound like distant thunder, filled the building in a moment, demolishing beams, link-walls and partitions, and covering the entire part of the central edifice. The front wall was also crushed in, but it sufficed to stay the progress of the avalanche. A large crowd soon assembled at the scene, and many of them risked their lives in vain attempts to explore the ruins and discover the extent of the disaster. People could be seen in the bright moonlight standing upon projecting masses of earth, directly under overhanging bluffs. At the south, about one quarter of the building is still standing; at the north, hardly more than the end wall remains. It is said that from $10,000 to $15,000 had been lately expended on the work—the foundation being very solid. Probably two-thirds of the amount will be a total loss. No workmen had been in the building since the previous day. But twenty minutes before the occurrence, a crowd of boys were playing upon the beams and walls. The time of the accident prevented a fearful loss of life—over 100 mechanics being engaged in the building. The noise of the avalanche was heard all over the lower part of the city. The event produced an intense excitement. The fact that it resulted in no loss of life or limb should be a source of congratulation. The loss occasioned by the land slide is estimated at about $7,000. The cause of the avalanche is said to have been a spring of water which prelocates the hill, and which it is thought penetrated between the clay and the layer of gravel above it. The former was thus made slippery, and the latter, left without an adequate support, gave way. The College is to be rebuilt, but not on the same spot. It will be located on the hill south of Poetsenkill Creek, known us Mount St. Vincent. It is a better and safer location than the other, and will have a commanding view of the surrounding country. Father Havermans expresses a confident hope of having it ready for occupation by fall.

Mr. William Smith O'Brien in Charleston, S. C.—The Charleston *Courier* says: "Mr. O'Brien arrived at the Charleston Hotel about noon of Wednesday, 16th of March; he received the visits of many of the citizens, and of many of his countrymen and constant admirers and friends. The Presidents and officers and representatives of the Hibernian Society, St. Patrick Benevolent Society, and other associations, civil and military, of Irish affinities and interests, were among the earliest visitors, and held pleasant interviews without formality or stately ceremonies. All visitors were well pleased with their intercourse, and it was particularly gratifying to hear the distinguished visitor testify with frank and delighted emphasis to the hospitality and courtesies which have followed him since his first introduction to the South. In the afternoon, Mr. O'Brien made a tour through the city, and was serenaded in the evening. On the 17th he partook of the Hibernians' Dinner, and on Friday proceeded to Augusta, and thence to the plantation of Senator Hammond, by special and earnest invitation. He is specially desirous of visiting plantations and of seeing plantation life and manners, and plantation 'hands' as fully as possible, and all planters who reside near his proposed route will take pleasure in meeting this desire. From Augusta, Mr. Smith O'Brien will proceed towatds New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi, intending to reach Canada during the month of May."

Free Negro Legislation in Missouri.—The House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature have passed an act which provides that no slave shall be deemed emancipated until his master shall have entered into bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars to remove the negro, within ninety days after the act of emancipation, and if any negro, who may thus have been transported from the State, shall return, he shall be reduced to slavery. All free negroes, who may be residents of the State in eighteen hundred and sixty, are declared to be slaves, and the sheriff may sell them. One provision of the act is that the money arising from the sale of such negroes shall constitute part of the school fund of the State. It is doubted whether the bill will pass the Senate.

Illinois Antiquities.—Wm. M'Adams, Jr., has discovered, in Jersey County, many interesting antiquities. Recently, in a communication to the *Prairie State*, he invites attention to new discoveries, which he considers of the utmost importance. He says: "Having herd from some old settlers in the vicinity of the Piasa, accounts of some pictures on the bluff, near the mouth of that stream, I concluded to visit them. After two days unsuccessful search over almost inaccessible hills, down deep hollows, and in dark caverns, I at length discovered what I believe to be a Hieroglyphic writing, or ancient mode of recording history, events, &c. These pictures are painted on the face of a smooth rock, in a cavernous cleft under an overhanging cliff. They are some fifty feet from the bottom of the bluff, and are best approached from above, by a circuitous path on a narrow ledge of rock that leads to them. The Hieroglyphics are painted in a straight, horizontal line from east to west. The original number cannot now be ascertained, as a great part of the rock has become detached, and falling out from the cliff, is dashed to pieces below. The figures represent men, planets, and animals. Of one of the latter only a part remains, the greater part having gone down with the detached portion of the bluff. From the situation of these paintings they are protected from all dampness and storms. On the top of the bluff, I found an ancient mound. It was thirty feet in circumference, at the base, and was covered over with flat stones. Two feet beneath the surface, in a sarcophagus made of stone, was a single skeleton, extended on its back; the bones were admirably preserved, and I brought away the skull, perfect in every part. I have taken a minute description of the mound, and a drawing of the Hieroglyphics, which, together with other facts, I intend to lay before the Academy of Science at St. Louis, in compliance with a previous request of that body."

An Editor's Defence.—The editor of one of our exchanges, being charged with drunkenness, thus defends himself: "In copying these slanders our cotemporaries forget that some of the most celebrated men of ancient or modern times have had a weakness for wine. Was not Noah drunk? Was not Mark Antony given to late hours and his cups? Did not Horace drink? Did not Charles Fox drink? Did not Daniel Webster love a glass of brandy and water before breakfast? Is Kossuth not fond of lager beer? And finally, was not a Senator in Congress reported to have been drunk a short time since? The names of all whom we have mentioned are household words and looked up to with reverence by high and low; but when we are reported at all elevated, such a hue and cry is raised that one would think the circumstance would bring calamity upon the State."

A Vial in the Heart of a Tree.—A gentleman left in the office of the Houston Texas *Telegraph*, some time since, what the editor calls a natural curiosity. It is a section of the trunk of an oak tree, imbedded in which was found a vial and a plug. The vial had been put in an augur hole, and the plug driven in after it. Over the head of the plug are thirteen rings of solid wood, besides the bark, showing that many years must have elapsed since it was placed there. The bottle contained a sweetish liquid. Who placed it there and what for, are questions which anybody may answer at his leisure. The tree was on the line of the Central Railroad, and was found by the railroad men, in clearing for the bed of the road.

Reduction of Workmen and Wages at the Armory.—The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* says: "Nearly forty workmen were discharged from the United States Armory in this city last Saturday, and the wages of the remainder (some 150 to 160) are reduced, generally, ten per cent., but in some cases as much as twenty per cent. This course is not necessitated by the action or appropriations of the last Congress, which are for the year from July 1, 1859, but by the necessity of confining the expenditures for the remainder of the old fiscal year, from now to July, to the balance of the old appropriations remaining on hand. The War Department has forbidden the armory to exceed its appropriations."

Negroes Excluded from the Public Lands.—The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that, about a month ago, a company of colored people in that city desired to form a party to emigrate westward, and settle upon and pre-empt public lands. Their counsel communicated with the Land Department at Washington, and received in reply the following flat refusal: "Sir—In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., I have to state that, under the now settled ruling of this office, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary, colored persons are not citizens of the United States as contemplated by the pre-emption law of the 4th September, 1841, and are, therefore, not legally entitled to pre-empt public lands."

Gallant Act of an Engineer.—On the night of the 22d ult., as a passenger train was passing along the New Albany and Salem Railway, near Linden, Indiana, the engineer perceived a human figure ahead, and instantly blew his whistle and shut down the brakes. The figure continued on the track, and the engineer finding it impossible to check the speed of the train, went out upon the cowcatcher and grasped the man, as it proved to be, lifting him on to the cowcatcher unhurt. He was a deaf mute, and the gratitude of the poor fellow, when he saw the danger from which the bravery of the engineer had rescued him, was fully displayed by the most exciting gestures.

A Drunkard Eaten up by Rattlesnakes.—The body of a vagrant Scotchman was found some time since, on Flat Rock, near West Chazy, Clinton County, New York. Near the spot where the remains lay, is a large chasm or ledge of rocks, that has long been known as the den of a great number of rattlesnakes, and from the trails leading between the corpse and rocks, it is evident that the unfortunate man was killed by the serpents. The flesh was literally picked from the bones. It is supposed that the poor fellow wandered to the spot, and falling down in a state of unconsciousness, became an easy prey to the reptiles.

The Birthplace of Andrew Jackson.—A spirited controversy has been engaging North and South Carolina, concerning the hero's nativity. Until this discussion commenced it was generally understood that he was a native of Warsaw, S. C. Gen. Walkup, of North Carolina, has made out a strong case in favor of his claim that the hero of New Orleans was born in Mecklenburg County, in the old North State, near the line of South Carolina. Not long after his birth, Warsaw, in the latter State, became his home, and hence has always passed for his birthplace.

Fort Winnebago.—Some fiend or fiends in human form, entered the Catholic Cemetery, in the town of Fort Winnebago, Wis., on the 27th Feb., and smashed and entirely destroyed every tombstone in it. They completed their work by breaking in the windows of the Catholic Church. A few nights later, some other equally worthy citizens fired a school-house in the town—the fire destroying the school books. The persons that committed the crime should be ferreted out and brought to speedy justice. Hanging is too light punishment for such rascals.—*Manitowoc Herald.*

A Big Jump and Race.—A crazy man leaped out of a second-story window at the St. Mary's Hospital, and ran a distance of about three blocks with a motley crowd of about two hundred persons at his heels. All the clothing that he had on was a shirt and a large white sheet, and his appearance, as he almost flew down the street, distancing all his pursuers, was quite ghostly. He was taken charge of by his friends.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Fatal Affray Between two Little Brothers.—The Spencer (Owen County, Ind.,) *Journal* learns that two little boys, aged respectively two and four years, sons of Mr. Godwin, of Green County, got to quarreling as to which one should have possession of an axe. After a short scuffle the elder one succeeded in getting the axe, and immediately struck his little brother in the head, killing him almost instantly.

A Batch of Doctors.—At the commencement of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, on the 15th March, two hundred and fifty-six young men received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. This is the largest class, with a single exception, which has ever graduated from Jefferson College.

The Cherokee Indians.—The Fort Smith *Times* says that the Cherokees, who were driven from Texas many years ago, are about to commence a suit for the lands granted them by Mexico. These lands comprise the most fertile portion of Eastern Texas.

Spring, South.—In South Carolina the whippoorwill has been heard, and the young figs are as large as a pigeon's egg. In Florida the air is heavy with the fragrance of orange blossoms, and the thermometer stands at 80 in the shade.

In Lower Canada there are over 5,000,000 acres of crown lands saleable. During the year 1858 nearly 50,000 acres were sold for $22,249; something less than an average of half a dollar an acre. In Upper Canada the sales of crown lands reached 121,603 acres, the purchase money amounting to $138,693. Of the clergy reserves there remain in Lower Canada 482,464 acres, and in Upper Canada 337,195. Of this description of land there were sold during the year 4,116 acres in Lower Canada, and 25,812 in Upper Canada. Of the million of acres set apart in Upper Canada some years ago for common schools only about 25,000 acres remain unsold. The sum of $517,357 has been realized on account of those sold. The ordinance lands, amounting to 900,000 acres, are being surveyed, but are not yet in market. They are valuable lands, and are said to be among the best lands remaining in Upper Canada, and the best on the north of lakes Huron and Superior.

Mr. Jacob Strawn, of Illinois, has earned for himself the reputation of the giant farmer of the West. Twenty-seven years ago he settled in Illinois a poor man. His operations were small at first, but continued to increase each year until he had reduced over 30,000 acres of land to a state of cultivation. He has one farm of 7,800 acres, and another of 10,000. He has usually employed from 200 to 300 men, and a large number of horses. Every year until quite recently he has stalled from 5,000 to 6,000 head of cattle, and kept other live stock in proportionate numbers. In this twenty-seven years he has made a fortune of a million of dollars, and he is still hale and vigorous to enjoy it. He has one corn field in Morgan County nearly six miles long, but has lately been curtailing his business, and converting some of his real estate into cash.—*Chicago paper.*

The Toledo *Times* furnishes the following recommendation of a candidate at the coming election: "A member of the friends of the Rev. S. D. Shaffer—our candidate for Mayor—offer to stake $500 that he can whip any man in this city, in a fair stand-up fight."

A Wisconsin paper records the case of a man who, by the falling of a tree upon him, had his head crushed, and a considerable portion of his brains knocked out, so that the surgeons had to cut away the exuding portion, and his case was deemed entirely hopeless. But he unexpectedly improved, and has nearly recovered. Previous to his accident he had never been known to whistle or sing, or display the least musical talent; but as soon as he was able to speak, after losing his brains, he began to sing with correctness, and now displays a taste for music amounting to a passion.

The New-Jersey Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 23d March, leaving the State for which it makes laws without a Chancellor for the ensuing year. The Senate had persistently refused to confirm the Governor's appointment to the office of Chancellor, with the determination to force him to reinstate the old incumbent, whom he had himself removed. The Governor was equally resolute, and the consequence is, that unless some compromise was effected in secret session, of which the public as yet knows nothing, a Court has been quietly put out of existence.

The Texas State *Gazette* publishes a summary of the State census, giving a total population of 459,620, of whom 138 265 are slaves, 290 free negroes. Of the white 67 350 are voters. The *Gazette* thinks that over 40,000 persons have come into the State and settled since the rolls closed. In 1850 the population was 212,492. The same rolls give the total of acres under cultivation 1,948 215, of which 581,808 in cotton, 15 965 in sugar, 977,347 in corn, and 298,077 in wheat.

A man who professes to be weatherwise, gives it as his opinion that there will be no rain during the whole of the month of May; he says the same thing occurred during the year 1359, and again in 1539. We would advise our friends in the country not to make any calculations upon this phrophecy, as it may turn out to be another case of delusion similar to that of Miller.

A Mississippi poet became indignant, because his "Susan" had married some other lover, and gave vent to his "feelinks," in the following graphic and exquisitely beautiful "pome." Hear him sing:

> She has maried!
> And sad, oh, sad, to relate,
> She has maried
> A *sucker!* from Illinois State.

The returns presented at the last meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration stated the number of emigrants arrived at this port up to March 23, 1859, to be 5,103, against 6,714 to same date last year. A communication was received by the Board from the Superintendent of Castle Garden, stating that that place was in a decayed and dangerous condition.

Mr. Josiah Godwise, who died a few days ago, in Joppa, Mass., was quite a Samson. Among his feats of strength were swinging a barrel of flour by each arm, jumping a distance of twelve feet, &c. Though he was seventy-seven years of age when he died, the longest journey he had taken was a distance of ten miles, to a military training.

It is estimated that at least four thousand persons in the United States Navy annually are tattooed, with figures costing from seventy-five cents to fifteen dollars, and showing the annual expenditure in the aggregate of $20,000. A single "artist" has been known to pocket over a thosand dollars in a cruise of a frigate in these India ink pictures.

As the family in the old Hancock House, Boston, were sitting at dinner the other day, a panel in the closet suddenly fell, disclosing a receptacle hitherto unknown. It was empty, but was probably used by John Hancock as a safe hiding-place for his revolutionary correspondence.

A large number of teams heading for Pike's Peak are stuck in the mud in Iowa. Many of them do not make a headway of four miles per day, and the average distance per day is not over ten miles! What a prospect, with a journey of upwards of a thousand miles ahead of them!

It has at last been decided by a court of justice, that to take an umbrella without leave or license of the owner is to *steal* it. A young man took an umbrella from the National Theatre, Cincinnati, some time since, and the Police Court fined him fifteen dollars.

A firm in Stillwater, Minnesota, are constructing flat boats which they propose loading with ice and running to southern markets. The boats will be built in a proper manner, so as to preserve the ice as well as an ice house could.

A tavern-keeper in St. Louis drank lately one hundred and fifty glasses of lager beer, from eight in the morning, until twelve at night, and won $25 by the operation, as well as the title of brute.

A Philadelphia Court has decided that a false entry by a clerk in the books of the firm is forgery at common law, and must be punished as such.

There are in the State of Oregon 135 flour mills, with a capacity of producing 2,500,000 bbls. per annum.

A glass tube may be drawn out as fine as silk without losing the tubular form.

A man named Bates killed his son at Fulton, Tenn., in a dispute about some cards.

Ripe strawberries and other luxuries are now enjoyed in Florida.

P. T. Barnum, it is rumored, will shortly return to this country.

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D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. S., Utica, N. Y.—There can be no doubt but that the Apostle of Ireland visited Rome after having converted the Island to Christianity and organized the Irish Church. This event is said to have occurred about the year A. D. 461, and during the pontificate of Leo the Great, or his successor, St. Hilarius. His reception was such as might be expected, but it is not probable that he was adorned with the pall or clothed with legantine powers. In fact, the best authorities assert absolutely that he was not, but that this dignity was reserved for Cardinal Paparo, who visited Ireland about the middle of the twelfth century.

L., Montreal, C. E.—Father Jogues, who was martyred by the Mohawk Indians on the river of that name in this State, was a second time visiting the savages when his death occurred. He was rescued from his first captivity by the Dutch, who, though generally opposed to Catholic missionaries, often rendered them good service in times of danger.

ORPHEUS.—Hang up your lyre, for the sake of all the muses.

STUDENT, Detroit.—Belgrade was first taken by the Turks in 1522.

A. T., Steubenville, Ohio.—We have sent all the back numbers we have got.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1859.

RELIGIOUS DESPOTISM IN THE BOSTON SCHOOLS.

THE City of Boston is famous for more than its literary men and Yankee Notions. It has long been regarded as the Mecca to which all the pious and impious fanatics of New England turn their faces when they pray, or curse, and to which they make their pilgrimages during the Anniversary month of May. To it belongs the distinction of inaugurating, some twenty years since, the Nativist movement, by sacking the Charleston Convent, and of being the place where the worst rascalities of Know-Nothingism culminated in the persons of Henry J. Gardiner, Joseph Hiss, and the "Smelling Committee." It has now added a new claim to notoriety in the partial, if not entire, justification of the Eliot School outrage, to which we alluded last week. We confess that, when we first heard of the brutal attack on the children of that institution by the Teachers, we had some hope that the public authorities would have indignantly repudiated such conduct and lent their aid to bring the perpetrators to justice. The report of the last meeting of the School Committee has completely dispelled that hope. Henceforth let it be understood that in Boston—and, *a fortiori*, in New England generally, of which Boston is the sun and centre—free schools mean places where the children of Catholics are to be seduced from their faith, or scourged into compliance with the designs of the Evangelizers, whom any corrupt Board are pleased to call Teachers; that freedom of opinion in religious matters is a nullity and a farce; that parents have no right to direct the moral training of their offspring; that the guardians whom God has commissioned to preach and teach his Word have no spiritual authority even in their own Churches; in fine, that children belong, body and soul, not to their parents who brought them into this world, and who are to be responsible in a future one for their conduct, but to the public at large as represented by School Committees and other similar corporations. Such is the only and logical conclusion we can form from the arguments put forward by those who justify the actors and abettors in this disgraceful procceding.

Should any one be so rash as to set himself up against this Boston-*ism* and talk of conscience and religious liberty, let him beware. If he be a child he must expect to get soundly flagellated, if a man, lay or clerical, the thunders of a host of sensation preachers, the insults of political parsons and sanctimonious scoundrels will be heaped on his devoted head. The "Reverend" Gaylords and Kallochs will hasten to desecrate, what they pretend to believe is God's Temple, by reiterating the old but ever repeated and patent falsehoods of Catholic hatred to the Bible; while the Press tired of advocating Personal Liberty Bills and Americanism will grow grandiloquent over Protestant tolerance and Catholic persecution. To its character of Athenian, the capitol of Massachusetts has joined some traits peculiarly Spartan; and we suppose it is another proof of the expansiveness of our institutions that we find this souvenir of the worst days of pagan immorality—the divorcement of child from parent—incorporated into the polity of a city that boasts its Christianity and enlightenment.

While we are sorry to see the Press of Boston enlisted in this unholy raid on the consciences of its citizens, we must in justice note one exception. The *Ledger* of that city in an article, taking to task some of its cotemporaries, very properly remarks:

> What! whip children *now* because they refuse to repeat your theologies in public places where the law itself professes to protect them! Turn children out into the streets, and refuse to them the boon of an elementary education, which you pretend is offered all alike,—because they will not say over your peculiar catechisms after you! Is *this* the much vaunted freedom of our day and generation? *Are* we truly tolerant, or is it all a hypocritical sham? Do we not stand convicted of the very fault and crime which we charge upon others, when we both betray this spirit and profess to be ready to go through even another revolution, in order to embody it permanently in the shape of authority? It is high time we all turned back a few pages, and cast our eyes over the fundamental principles of what we are pleased to style our *free State*. If it were free, then how could this quarrel over religious freedom spring up as it has? Is not the present condition of things a sufficient contradiction of what we have all along so complacently assumed to ourselves? We seriously think it is. If we do not pretend to teach theology in our public schools, then turn theology out into the streets, instead of turning out half the pupils because they will not subscribe to it. If we profess to allow every man to enjoy his own conscience, then let us see to it that our professions are made good and whole. The State does not set itself up as a teacher of children in creeds or theologies; and it is high time that men who have the courage and character to do so, should stand up and insist that the State shall not interfere to do such a thing. Let the doctrine be the doctrine of non-intervention here, pure and unadulterated; we have it in our political affairs in reference to a long-vexed question, and let us have it carried out in our social life, in our public schools, exactly as we profess it.

In this city also the subject has given rise to much discussion, and our leading journals treat it more or less according to their own convictions or the dictates of the party or clique upon which they are dependent. The *Tribune*, with which we are often compelled to differ, while acknowledging its ability and invincible courage, has been foremost among those who condemn the outrage. In a recent well-reasoned article, called forth by the letter of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, it says:

> The very calm and moderate letter addressed by Bishop Fitzpatrick — who is evidently a man of peace—to the Boston School Committee, makes it clear that the late movement in the Eliot School, whatever may have been the individual motives of the Rev. Father Wigot, or of the resisting pupils, and however it may have been checked for the moment, did really rest upon a basis of Catholic opinion, not confined to the ignorant or the ultra zealous, but shared in by the body of the Catholic clergy, including its most eminent and most moderate members. The Bishop, while he very handsomely disclaims any idea that the gentlemen who penned the school regulations had the slightest wish or intention to disregard the rights or to do violence to the feelings of the Catholics, yet states three distinct grounds upon which the usage introduced into the Boston schools does, in fact, conflict with the conscientious convictions of the Catholics. It is, according to Bishop Fitzpatrick, entirely a misapprehension to represent the Catholic opposition to this usage as indicative of hostility to the Bible. Protestants are in the constant habit of looking upon the English translation of the Scriptures, as finally settled by King James's translators, as if it were the very Bible itself, and there is, as yet, common agreement among all Protestant sects, however they may differ as to its rightful interpretation, to receive it as such. The Catholics do not regard King James's translation in any such light. To them, it is not the true Bible, but the Bible as seen through a sectarian and heretical medium—the mild Bishop does not use any such irritating epithet, but we do in order to make his meaning more plain—containing in its very words a perpetual Protestant gloss. Nor is it possible to deny that this objection to the received English version is by no means confined to the Catholics. It has been warmly urged by many Protestant sects, and, as our readers all know, a new translation is at this moment on foot, based mainly on this very objection to the received version. Of the Boston clergymen who made the school controversy a subject of their discourses last Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Gaylord, a Unitarian, observed that, if the Catholics took exception to the alleged sectarian tendencies of the Protestant version of the Bible, the Unitarians, who disbelieve the doctrine of the Trinity, and the Universalists, who disbelieve the doctrine of eternal punishments, might make a similar objection. And so unquestionably they might; and so unquestionably they would, if, like the Catholics, they had a distinct version of their own which they regarded as the only true and coorect one. Suppose the pending project of a new English version to be carried out, is it not evident that a controversy will speedily arise between the adherents of the old version and the advocates of the new one, as to which shall be used in the schools?

The *Times*, with its usual cowardice and genteel attempt at being impartial, completely ignores the matter, while the *Herald*, the embodiment of all that is venal in journalism, condescends to notice it in its usual sneering and inconclusive style.

We are told that many of the scholars have returned to the tender mercy of the Eliot School Teachers; but as we have not heard of any signs of contrition or amendment on their part, we do not give it much credence. We trust that the children who so nobly resisted proselytism in this its latest and most insidious form will persevere. Of course the most effectual way to avoid the dangers of attacks on conscicnce, under the name of education, is for Catholics to build schools of their own; but, until this can be done, we hope the friends of religious freedom in Boston will not relax in their good work of purifying the schools there of the relics of Puritanism.

COLLAPSE OF THE WAR PANIC.

THE last advices from Europe confirm what has been repeatedly stated in the TABLET, that a general European war was not only not imminent, but that it was not even probable. Our American cotemporaries, who for the most part seem incapable of forming an intelligent opinion on the political status of the old world, but follow blindly in the wake of English journalism, are now, we trust, convinced of their error. Two articles in the Paris *Moniteur*, the official organ of the Emperor, have charmed down the rising storm which affrighted the timid minds of both hemispheres, and the fine spun theories and elaborate speculations of Italian refugees and Exeter Hall propagandists have vanished into thin air. "The Emperor has nothing to disguise," says the *Moniteur*, "nothing to disavow, either in the object of his anxious deliberation or in his alliances. French interest guides his policy and justifies his vigilance. In presence of the disquietudes—we take pleasure in believing them ill-founded—which have agitated public opinion in Piedmont, the Emperor has promised the King of Sardinia to defend him against any aggressive act on the part of Austria; he has promised nothing more, and it is well known that he keeps his word."

Of course it has never been supposed by well informed persons that France had really any serious designs on Austria, or that she, for a moment, intended to favor the advancement of Sardinian cupidity. Why, then, it may be asked, has a whole continent been convulsed with reports of approaching strife. The solution of the problem must be looked for in two different quarters—Sardinia and England. Victor Emanuel, who rules the former diminutive kingdom, and whose intellect is as contracted as his sway is comparatively limited, acting under the guidance of that mephistopheles of Italian politics, Count Cavour, is intent on what we would call in this country territorial expansion. The northern provinces of Italy, at present under the uncertain control of Austria, present the best possible field for such fillibustering enterprise. So that to weaken the Austrian arms, to excite the jealousy of France, to call together the scattered remnants of the Mazzini revolutionists, have become the settled policy of the Sardinian cabinet. With this purpose in view, Sardinia joined the allies in the late Russian war when it became known that Austria was leaning towards Russia, that Victor craved a seat in the Paris conference, and with the like intent, and in violation of all the recognized laws of international courtesy, he is now offering a premium for disloyalty and bad faith, by welcoming into the ranks of his heterogeneous army the deserters from the forces of his adversary. He has likewise been at great pains to conciliate the discomfited hosts of red republicanism, who, in 1849, made a pandemonium of the ternal ity, and who have ever since lived by the anti-Catholic prejudices of the English public. He has even taken the pains to subsidize many of the contributors of the European journals, whose necessities or wilfulness are stronger than their regard for truth. Could Sardinia once succeed in producing a collision between the great continental powers, her chances for encroachment on the Austrian possessions would be most favorable; for the present, however, she seems to have failed, and from being the perturbator of general peace, she has shrunk into her quandam insignificance.

But the great manufacturers of warlike designs are the correspondents of the English newspapers. They, no doubt, have been acting under influences more potent than their mere salaries afford. Though it is generally supposed that the London journals are organs of independent thought, or, at worst, the mouthpieces of political parties, they are in fact as much the creatures of Government machinations as if owned and edited in Downing street. There is scarcely a journalist of any influence in the English capitol, whether Editor or Proprietor, who does not hold some lucrative office under the Government, and whose obedience to its inspirations forms the tenure of their official existence. Hence, when we find journals differing radically from each other on almost every conceivable topic, and correspondents living far apart and incapable of immediate intercommunication, yet all uniting in giving currency to the most barefaced fabrications, we may reasonably conclude that they are moved by one superior will and policy, and that that will and policy emanate from a source most likely to be benefited by the deception—her Majesty Victoria's Cabinet. To weaken the hold which Napoleon has acquired on the respect, if not the affection, of the monied classes, and to segregate Germany from the coalition which was about to be formed against English aggressions, were strokes of diplomacy for which every principle of truth and honor were readily sacrificed. The commonplace remarks of Napoleon to the Austrian Ambassador on New Year's Day were taken up, re-echoed and magnified into enormous significance. Lord Cowley was despatched to Vienna, and lo! before the far-seeing eyes of those dexterous gentlemen, the foreign correspondents, arose vast armaments, fleets darkening the waters of the Mediterranean, and squadrons marching and countermarching. With a mendacity approaching the sublime, they stopped at no invention or exaggeration to give point to this dismal narrative of approaching bloodshed and conquest. Louis Napoleon they represented as the "first wizzard" who had conjured up this fearful thunder-cloud that, bursting at his nod, was to overwhelm the world. The drama was so well got up that many persons began to believe it real.

A few authoritative words in the *Moniteur*, has, however, as we have said, dissipated these fanciful visions. The bubble having been blown to a tremendous size has burst, and fortunately after the nature of all bubbles, it has injured nobody. For a short period at least our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic may proceed undisturbed in the manufacture of calicoes and Manchester prints, and speculators on this side may sleep in peace. We will have no war after all.

BISHOP FITZPATRICK ON THE BOSTON SCHOOLS.

Our readers will not fail to admire the following letter from the Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston addressed to the School Committee of that city. The dignity and firmness of its tone cannot but make a favorable impression even on the one-sided people of Boston, while the mildness and truly Christian spirit which pervades the whole letter, shows the author to be a man far removed from the passions and prejudices of the hour.

To the President and Members of the School Committee of the City of Boston:

The undersigned has learned that a meeting of the School Committee for the city of Boston is to be held this afternoon, and doubts not that the unpleasant difficulties which have recently sprung up between the teachers and the Catholic pupils in certain schools, will form a part of the matter for deliberation which, on the occasion, will be brought before the members of that honorable Board.

He also thinks, and hopes, that it will not be regarded as an act of presumption or obtrusiveness on his part, to offer some few remarks upon the subject, and to set forth, as clearly as may be, the nature and foundation of the objections which Catholics feel and make against certain articles of the regulations which govern the exercises of our public schools. He is persuaded that the Committee desire to know and weigh all the considerations which may have a reasonable bearing on the question at issue; and he even thinks that his testimony as to what regards Catholics in the case, may be to them more satisfactory than would be that of some others.

These reasons induce him to write.

The undersigned would therefore first state, that the objections raised by the Catholic pupils, and by their parents, are not affected scruples, are not, as some would seem to think, fetches or pretences, devised simply for the purpose of creating a difficulty. They are serious and solid objections, founded in individual conscience and individual faith.

To show this, it may be well to divide the matter and set apart for consideration three particular points, out of which, and against which, mainly, those objections arise.

These points are: 1st. The enforced use of the Protestant version of the Bible. 2d. The enforced learning and reciting of the Ten Commandments in their Protestant form. 3d. The enforced union in chanting the Lord's Prayer, and other religious chants.

On these three points the undersigned respectfully begs leave to remark as follows:

I. Catholics cannot, under any circumstances, acknowledge, receive and use, as a complete collection and faithful version of the inspired books which compose the written Word of God, the English Protestant translation of the Bible. Still less can they so acknowledge, accept, or use it, when its enforcement as such is occupied expressly with the objection of that version which their own Church approves and adopts, as being correct and authentic. As yet this is required of them by law. The law, as administered, holds forth the Protestant version to the Catholic child, and says, "receive this as the Bible." The Catholic child answers, "I cannot so receive it." The law as administered says, "you must, or else you must be scourged, and finally banished from the school."

II. The acceptance and the recital of the Decalogue, under the form and words in which Protestants clothe it, is offensive to the conscience and belief of Catholics; inasmuch as that form and those words are viewed by them, and have not unfrequently been used by their adversaries, as a means of attack upon certain tenets and practices which, under the teaching of their Church, they hold as true and sacred.

III. The chanting of the Lord's Prayer, or psalms or hymns addressed to God, performed by many persons in unison, being neither a scholastic exercise nor a recreation, can only be regarded as an act of public worship. Indeed, it is professedly intended as such in the regulations which govern our public schools. It would seem that the principles which guide Protestants and Catholics in relation to Communion in public worship are widely different. Protestants, however diverse may be their religious opinions, Trinitarians, who assert that Jesus Christ is true God, and Unitarians, who deny that He is true God, find no difficulty to offer in brotherhood a blended and apparently harmonious worship, and in so doing they give and receive mutual satisfaction, mutual edification. The Catholic cannot act in this manner. He cannot present himself before the Divine Presence in what would be for him a merely simulated union of prayer and adoration. His Church expressly forbids him so to do. She considers indifference in matters of religion—indifference as to the distinction of positive doctrine in faith—as a great evil which promiscuous worship would tend to spread more widely and increase. Hence the prohibition of such worship, and the Catholic cannot join in it without doing violence to his sense of religious duty.

Those three points the undersigned simply sets forth as facts appertaining to the faith of Catholics, and to their conscience in matters of religion. Any discussion or show of arguments to prove the reasonableness of such belief and of such conscience, would seem to him out of place; inasmuch as the question to be solved is, not why people believe, but what they believe; save always the laws of common morality, and the respect due to all such things as may be essential or integral to the Constitution under which the Commonwealth is governed.

The undersigned will not bring his communication to a close without disavowing the slightest thought of imputing to the gentleman who framed the school regulations any design to disregard the rights or the feelings of Catholics. His personal knowledge of several amongst them excludes such an idea from his own mind, and the bare inspection of the rules is, he thinks, enough to prove that good and just and honest intentions presided in their counsels.

The undersigned begs leave to say one word more in conclusion. It has been supposed that, because he was silent, he was satisfied with the state of our public schools. This is not so. He has always entertained the same sentiment which he now expresses. But whenever and wherever an effort has been made by Catholics to effect such changes as they desired, the question has been distorted from its true sense, and a false issue has been set before the non-Catholic community. It has been represented that the design was to eliminate and practically annihilate the Bible. This has never been true; and yet this has always been believed, and a rallying cry, "To the rescue of the Bible!" has resounded on every side. Angry passions have been roused, violent acts have been committed, and, almost invariably, the last condition of things has been worse than the first.

In the light of this experience, any attempt to bring about a change seemed calculated to cause much strife, but very little good, and, therefore, not advisable.

To-day, however, circumstances, known to all, seem to make it a duty for the undersigned to act and to speak. He does so without reluctance, since it is a duty; and he hopes that what he has said will be received, as it is spoken, in a spirit of conciliation, and with a true disposition to promote good will and charity amongst all classes of citizens.

The undersigned has the honor to be, with much respect, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

✠ John B. Fitzpatrick, Bp. of Boston.

Boston, Monday, March 21, 1859.

Un-common Law.—Not many days ago the chivalrous gentleman whom Mr. Buchanan insisted should bear the honors and receive the emoluments of U. S. Marshal, found a peaceable citizen in his office, sitting contentedly in a chair, and waiting with patience, worthy a better cause, for the small allowance which our mutual uncle, Sam, allows to jurors. The Marshal, indignant, we suppose, that any mere civilian (the Marshal is a Captian) should desecrate so sacred a place by sitting down, seized the intruder by the collar, and ejected him forthwith with sundry blows and kicks. The sufferer applied to Justice Welsh for redress, vain man, unsophisticated New Yorker; the *Justice* refused not only to punish the Marshal, but ordered the complainant to go about his business. The upright magistrate did not even condescend to inquire into the merits of the charge, alleging that such a step was useless, as *no jury would convict the U. S. Marshal.* We were not before aware that this fact had been legally established, but we presume it is now considered settled.

On Saturday last, the learned and incorruptible City Judge, (Billy Mulligans Patron,) sentenced a young man to two years in the State Prison for committing a simple assault and battery. On being reminded by the counsel for the accused that such severe punishment was contrary to the statute, his Honor turned deliberately round, and coolly observing that it was all a mistake, changed the punishment to one year in the penitentiary. Such reckless disregard for personal liberty would in other countries be called tyranny, here we suppose it is progress.

Fly not Yet.—The *News*, of Philadelphia, edited by Mr. *Flanigen* (*vulgo* Flanagan), is in a very hopeless state of dejection because we are not willing to acknowledge that Washington was a Know-Nothing. The *News*, having once asserted that interesting fiction, thinks we ought to receive it without cavil, and upon our refusal, threatens to ignore our existence. We trust Mr. *Flanigen* will not put his threat in execution. We would be sorry to part company with so delightfully stupid and invincibly ignorant an acquaintance. The Know-Nothing Press is becoming alarmingly scarce, and we cannot at present call to mind one, not even the *Express*, who represents so well that reckless disregard of truth and decency which always characterized the "Order," as our friend, the *News*. "Don't give up the ship," Mr. *Flanigen*.

The Registry Bill.—The Assembly at Albany has passed a bill for the registration of voters. The measure does not seem to please anybody. The advocates of a registry law denounce it as a sham and the opponents of electoral registration consider it too much of a reality. It provides that the Inspectors of Election shall meet previously to the Election and draw up a list of persons entitled to vote. The fact of a voter's name not being upon this list, however, does not incapacitate him from voting, if he swears in his vote, and has it backed by the oath of another citizen. This second oath is the only additional guarantee furnished by the bill.

The Sorrows of a Missionary Werter.—A Reverend J. M. Shaw writes to a Baptist journal, says our pious friend the *Observer*, of how he has been persecuted in New Mexico. The poor man has had a hard time among the Mexicans it seems. He has been attacked by "mobs" of incredible numbers and shot at several times. He says he *received* several shots from the guns that were aimed at him, but only one did him any harm. What an astonishing man he must be! a perfect Salamander, that? his epidermis throws off Mexican bullets like rain from a water-fowl. Notwithstanding the grape and canister, he continued to preach till he was so hoarse he could speak no longer, (we use his own emphatic words,) and the result of such excruciating labors was the conversion of six of the deluded Catholics. Mr. Shaw, we take it, uses what, in vulgar phrase, is called the long bow, he is evidently anxious to enlist the sympathies of the too credulous old ladies and gentlemen who devote their means to converting the heathen. Let there be a good subscription raised for Mr. Shaw, lady and family, and let a box of cough candy and a case of tracts be forthwith despatched to Socorro. With such auxiliaries, particularly the cash and candy, wonders might be done by such a fire-proof evangelizer as Shaw. Should he, however, fall at his post, as he seems rather dismally to anticipate, we will write his obituary notice with a great deal of pleasure, and enshrine his memory in the pages of the *Observer*.

The Neapolitans in Cork.—It appears that the ship *David Stewart*, which was employed to transport a number of political prisoners, who have recently been liberated by the King of Naples, to this country, was compelled to put into Cork, and the passengers anxious to tread the soil of any country were landed in safety. Accounts say that they were warmly received, and we have no doubt such was the case. The proverbial hospitality of the Irish people, taking heed of nothing but the wants and misfortunes of the stranger, has ever held out a welcome to all who came among them, when not in the guise of an open enemy. Had the good people of Cork been fastidious or over wordly they might have found in the past career of their guests many things to condemn, but true charity never looks too closely. We trust the exiles whom they have succored will be grateful, and that when they return to their own sunny land, or scatter themselves among the capitals of the Old World, they will not realize, as some of their school of politics have done, the adder in the fable.

In consequence of the extended reports of the various celebrations of Saint Patrick's Day, which we have been obliged to insert in this week's issue, we are compelled, reluctantly, to hold over the interesting letters from our London and Paris correspondents our usual literary criticisms, and several important letters on domestic matters. They will appear in our next.

Our distinguished countryman, William S. O'Brien, arrived in Augusta, Ga., on Thursday of last week. He became the guest of Colonel Bones of that place.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Guild of St. Columba, or Sunday School Society, held at their room, on Sunday, 13h March, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we learn with regret the intention of our estimable friend, George A. Markle's departure from our midst.

Resolved, That Mr. Markle by the discharge of his duties as Assistant Prefect, and other stations in this Society, has endeared himself to the hearts of every one of us. And wheresoever he goes he shall have the prayers of the members of this Guild for his welfare.

Resolved, that the above resolutions be published in the New York Tablet, Boston *Pilot*, and Pittsburg *Catholic*.

M. Barton,
M. Flynn,
D. C. O'Kane, } Committee.

Bookstore in Madison Street.—Mr. Bernard Conway, well known to the Catholics of the 4th, 5th and 6th Wards, as carrier for several Catholic papers and carrier for the Tablet since its commencement, has purchased the Bookstore No. 27 1-2 Madison street, where he has a good assortment of Catholic Books, Periodicals, Papers, Stationery, &c., for sale, as cheap as any other place in the city. We bespeak for Mr. Conway a liberal patronage.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Travelling Agents.

Mr. Michael Falvey will visit Columbus, Delaware, Chillicothe, Circleville, Lancaster, Piqua, Sydney, Somerset, Ohio; and Indianapolis, Huntington, Lafayette, Laporte, Logansburgh and Fort Wayne, Indiana, collecting and canvassing for the Tablet.

Mr. Peter Kirwan will visit the several towns in the vicinity of Dubuque, Iowa, canvassing and collecting for the Tablet. Mr. Kirwan is fully authorized to act as Agent for the Tablet in all the places he may visit.

Mr. Michael Phelan will visit Ogdensburgh, Waddington, and other towns, in Northern New York, this and following weeks, on a collecting and canvassing tour for the Tablet.

Mr. W. G. Comerford will visit Portsmouth, and all towns on the Ohio River, canvassing and collecting for the Tablet.

The Tablet in Jersey City.—Persons in Jersey City, wishing to have the Tablet left at their residences, can have it delivered to them regularly by leaving their name and address with Mr. John C. Clarke, Bookseller and Stationer, 24 Newark avenue. Jersey City.

Kingston, C. W.—Our local agent, Mr. Brophy, has on hand a good supply of our books for sale, at the regular prices.

Mr. Thomas Flynn, proprietor of the *Mail*, keeps the Tablet for sale. Persons wishing to buy it weekly can procure it of Mr. Flynn.

The New York Tablet and *Brownson's Review* only Five Dollars per year, payable in advance.

NEW AGENTS.

Watertown, *N. Y.*.....Morgan Galvin.
East Constable, " .....P. Conway.
Rome, " .....James Lanigan,

OBITUARY.

On Friday, March 11th, Patrick Gaffney, a zealous young priest, departed this life, to receive from his Divine Master the rewards of his fidelity. The deceased was a native of the parish of Crosserlough, county Cavan, Ireland, ordained a priest for the diocese of Chicago, on the 7th of March, 1856, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Regan. The zeal and piety for which he was remarkable from his childhood induced him, from the moment he received the sacred character of the priesthood, to labor incessantly and devotedly in the work of his Divine Master. Regardless of self, his only delight and consolation was found in laboring for the salvation of those for whom his Divine Redeemer had died on the cross. Incessantly and devotedly did he labor in the Confessional and out of it for the reconciliation of the sinner with his offended God, until he became a martyr to his zeal. By the grace of his happy death God seems to have been well pleased with his sacrifice. The first winter after his ordination he contracted a severe cold from his protracted labors in the confessional; this induced bronchitis, which was succeeded by consumption, that terminated in his death. In June, 1857, finding his constitution so debilitated as to render him unable any longer to discharge the arduous duties of the ministry, his bishop gave him permission to visit the Eastern States, in the hope that a relaxation of his labors and a change of climate might restore the vigor of his constitution. But his disease was already too deeply seated to be remedied Day by day it made further progress, until it finally secured its victim. When his last moments arrived, and fortified by the sacraments of the Church, he became unable to pronounce words of devotion to his Redeemer and his ever-blessed Mother; and when the priest who attended him read those words, "Thou, O Lord, art my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear; in thee, O Lord, have I hoped, let me never be confounded," he turned his eyes from the crucifix to fix them on his God in heaven, and calmly breathed forth his soul in peace.

On the Sunday after his demise, after the Parochial Mass, a Requiem was celebrated for his soul, and at four o'clock, the time appointed for the obsequies and interment, the capacious Church of St. John's was filled to its utmost capacity by the Protestants and Catholics of the vicinity. Hundreds, who had been unable to gain admission from the crowded state of the church, had to remain outside. Our beloved pastor, the Rev. James Lynch, ascended the pulpit, and taking his text from the 14th chap. and 13th v. of the Apocalypse of St. John, delivered for over forty minutes a very affectionate and appropriate sermon, which elicited the tears and sobs of the congregation. They were not, however, so much tears of sorrow as of reverence and joy for the blessed death of him by whose piety they were so much edified during his short stay amongst them. The clergy present were the Rev. James Lynch, Pastor; Rev. Luke O'Daly, of New Britain; Rev. M. O'Reilly, Rev. H. J. O'Reilly, and Rev. Thomas Walsh, some of whom came a long distance, after saying Mass for their respective congregations, to assist at the obsequies of their departed brother. Vested in robes of mourning they chanted the "Misrere" and other appropriate hymns during the procession. *May he rest in peace.*

A Catholic.

Middletown, Conn., March 15, 1859.

Died, on Monday, March 21st, at the Convent of Mercy, Providence, in the 25th year of her age, Miss Louisa Curtin, called in religion Sister Mary Louise Josephine, third daughter of the late Cornelius Curtin, Esq., Ballintemple, county Cork, Ireland. Her remains were borne to St. Paul's Cathedral, where a solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. M. A. Wallace, LL.D., assisted by Rev. P. De'any as Deacon, Rev. C. Keuntz, Sub-deacon, and Rev. P. Kelly, Master of Ceremonies. Rev. Thomas Quinn, of the Cathedral, preached on the occasion. In the sanctuary we noticed Right Rev. Dr. McFarland, Bishop of the Diocese; Rev. Wm. O'Reilly, V. G.; Rev. John Quinn, D. D, Pastor of Olneyville; Rev. P. Lambe, and Rev. Mr. Carroll, of Providence.

From the infant lips of the Catholic orphans, whose tearful eyes are fixed upon that simple bier, you can hear the eloquent eulogy of their innocent hearts upon the deceased: "Good sister Mary Louise is dead; God took sister to heaven." The hamlets of the poor, the bedside of the sick-worn invalid bear the records of her sincere devotion and Christian mercy.

Born of highly respectable parents in Ballintemple, county Cork, Ireland, educated and accomplished, she might have assumed an enviable position in the world, but, casting aside the frivolities of life, she offered herself, in imitation of her Redeemer, as a sacrifice for the salvation of mankind. The poor and sick have lost a kind and watchful shepherdess on earth, but they have gained one more advocate of mercy from God, in Sister Mary Louise. *Requiescat in pace.*

Catholicus.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Protestant Guardians of the North Dublin Union and the Catholic Chaplain.—The Archbishop's Lenten Pastoral.—Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland.—New Catholic Churches.—The New National Gallery of Ireland.—Appointment of a Catholic Chief Inspector of National Education.—Important Catholic Meeting in Cork.—The Bishop of Meath's Pastoral.—Death of the Judge of the Landed Estates Court.

DUBLIN, March 4, 1859.

I informed your readers, in a former letter, how the Protestant Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union, under the zealous leadership of a certain Ralph Cusack, Esq., their chairman, who, to give him his due, is one of the hardest working opponents in the city of everybody and everything Catholic, determined to eject the Catholic chaplain of the union from his office, on the ostensible ground that he held a similar office in two other public institutions, but really to indulge a feeling of wanton bigotry which actuates them. The reverend gentleman declined to resign his situation at the bidding of the Protestant majority, backed up by Protestant commissioners, on the ground that the same offices had been held by his predecessors for the last twenty years, with the knowledge and consent of the commissioners, and that an investigation had been had into the duties of the Catholic chaplain, before a Protestant inspector who could know nothing about such matters in the absence of the reverend gentleman himself, who alone could give a proper explanation. Accordingly the commissioners forward a pretentious looking document called a "sealed order," addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of the North Union, to the Rev. John Falkner, and to all whom it might concern, (bless the mark,) setting forth that, whereas, the Rev. John Falkner, chaplain of the North Dublin Union, holds, together with that office, the offices of Roman Catholic chaplain to two other public institutions, (specifying them by name,) and that, as such arrangement had been shown to their satisfaction to be attended with disadvantage to the interests of the Union, they hereby declared that the said Rev. John Falkner should cease to hold the said office from and after the 25th March next ensuing. When this intensely pompous document was under discussion at the last meeting of the Board, the Catholic guardians protested against such an unconstitutional and harsh proceeding towards the reverend gentleman, who was thus dismissed without being heard in his own defence. The Protestant guardians, of course, thought it was all right, just as they would if a sealed order were forwarded to them, directing that the Rev. John Falkner should be transported for the term of his natural life. It was accordingly voted by a majority that the order of the commissioners should be inserted on the minutes, which meant that the Board adopted the course pursued by the commissioners; and, as a consequence, the Rev. Mr. Falkner (if some person in high position does not interfere in his behalf, which is not very likely under present circumstances,) will be forcibly removed from an office, the duties of which he has diligently discharged for many years, without the slightest dereliction having been proved, or, indeed, urged, against him; but simply because the Protestant chairman, the Protestant majority, and the Protestant commissioners have resolved that he shall be got rid of. To be sure they must appoint another chaplain, but these Christian gentlemen will very shortly make the place so hot for any poor clergyman who may have the misfortune to accept it, that he will be soon very glad to take himself away, or if his endurance and perseverance should be unpleasant, measures will be taken to procure a sealed order from the obliging commissioners, under some pretence or another, dispensing with his services after a specified date. And in this way do these Protestant guardians, who, no doubt, regret exceedingly that such a stupid proceeding as the repeal of the penal laws ever should have taken place, indulge in their passion for priest hunting, in a sort of a constitutional and safe manner. One of the Catholic guardians, conceiving (wisely, I think,) that this intolerant Protestant majority was considerably aided by the commissioners, every man of whom is a Protestant good and true, gave notice that he would move that, inasmuch as 90 per cent. of the inmates of the Poor Law Unions of Ireland are Catholics, and a large majority of the ratepayers of Ireland profess the same religion, the Board should petition Parliament that the majority of the Poor Law Commissioners of Ireland shall be Catholics, as it is contrary to the spirit of civil and religious liberty that the commissioners should be exclusively Protestants, and totally ignorant of the religion over which they exercise such despotic control. The amiable chairman smiled when he read the notice, and intimated that he would take time to consider whether he could receive it. Accordingly, having taken seven days to consider the matter, he announced at the last meeting that he really couldn't think of receiving *such* a notice, and that, forsooth, the subject to which it referred was one which should not be discussed at a Board of Guardians! "Cool" this of Mr. Cusack, to say the least of it. The Protestant guardians said "hear, hear," and the Catholic guardian who submitted the notice very naturally lost his temper, and protested vehemently against such an unwarrantable proceeding on the part of the chairman. That individual fixed his spectacles securely on his nose, and slipping out of his chair declared the meeting adjourned, to the intense delight of the Protestant guardians, who, to judge from their laughter, never had seen anything half so funny in the whole course of their lives. This is the way such matters are often managed here.

The instructions for the forthcoming Lent were made known last Sunday at all the Chapels in the city. They are the same as last year—that is to say, the use of flesh meat is permitted at one meal on Sundays, Mondays, and Tuesdays, in Lent, on all Thursdays, except Thursday in the Holy Week, and on all Saturdays, except Saturday of Quarter Tense and Holy Saturday. His Grace the Archbishop, when enjoining on the faithful in the circular which he usually issues at this period of the year, the necessity for preparing themselves to approach the Holy Table, takes occasion to observe that, as secret societies are the cause of the greatest evils to religion, tending to promote impiety and incredulity, and are most dangerous to the public good, the Catholic Church has solemnly excommunicated all her children who engage in them, and that, therefore, no Catholic can be absolved who is a Freemason or Ribbonman, or enrolled in any secret society. His Grace expects all Catholics to contribute towards providing good Catholic education for Catholic children, and so preserve them from the numerous snares which he says are laid for them in mixed and proselytizing schools.

The last report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland informs us that the tidy sum of £43,764 14s. 3d. has been expended in this country during the past year, in what are called "Church works," that is to say in building, remodelling, and repairing Protestant Churches. If, with another £43,764 14s. 3d., people to fill the Churches could be purchased, all would be right. Although we poor "Papists" have no forty thousands of State money to draw on, we are yet managing to build Chapels and religious houses all over the country; and what is better, we don't want to purchase the people to fill them—we number them, thank God, by millions. The latest religious buildings that have been determined on are a new Catholic Church in Dundalk, another in Ardagh, and a Convent for the Loretto Nuns at Omagh.

The estimated cost of building the new National Gallery of Ireland, the first stone of which was laid some three weeks ago in Leinster Lawn, is £24,000. The original estimate was £11,000; and, as the Dargan fund, which is to be appropriated towards the building, is expected to realize about £5,000, the government gave a grant of £6,000, and lately an additional one of £5,000. As the first estimate is now known to be considerably short of what the actual expenditure will be, government must "come down" again if the work is to be finished. The interior of the building will comprise a sculpture gallery on the ground floor, to be called the "Dargan Hall," 114 feet in length by 40 in width and 23 feet high; an apartment 91 feet by 40, in which will be deposited Archbishop Marsh's library; a second library in another part of the building, and an extensive gallery for the display of works of art. A flunkey journal, called the Dublin *Builder*, suggests that a convenient space outside shall be filled by a statue—of whom do you think? Grattan—No; Goldsmith—No; Hogan—No; some distinguished Irisman—No; or Irishwoman—No. By the statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria! Well, after that, &c., &c.

A Catholic Chief of Inspection, to co-operate with the Protestant Chief of Inspection, attached to the Board of National Education, has been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, on the urgent representation of the Catholic members of the Board of Education. The want of a Catholic Inspector has been long felt of late.

A most important Catholic meeting was held in the Catholic Cathedral, Cork, on Wednesday last, to consider the best means of preserving the existing institutions for Roman Catholic "intermediate education" in Ireland, of promoting their efficacy and increase, and also to call on the Legislature for an equitable endowment. The meeting was counter to one held lately in Cork by the advocates of "mixed intermediate education." The Bishop of Cork, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Delany, occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed at great length by his Lordship, by the Bishop of Cloyne, the Bishop of Kerry, the Bishop of Ross, Mr. Sergeant Deasy, M.P., Mr. Maguire, M.P., Mr. Fagan, M.P., &c. Resolutions were unanimously adopted to the effect that, in any comprehensive measure for the development of a people, "intermediate education" should be amply provided for; that any such system is defective if not based on religion, and that any form of "intermediate education" granted to a Catholic people should be given to them in separate schools, in accordance with the teaching and discipline of the Catholic Church. A memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, embodying the resolutions passed, was agreed to. The meeting was the greatest Catholic gathering that has been held for many years. Nearly all the clergymen of the dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, Kerry, and Ross, were present, together with all the leading Catholic gentry of the surrounding counties. The four prelates were attired in their episcopal robes.

The Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, Bishop of Meath, in his Lenten pastoral, after alluding to the special religious subjects peculiar to the season, avails himself of the opportunity to exhort the people, in order to prevent those agrarian crimes and disorders which, he says, the cruel oppression, arising out of the existing relations between landlord and tenant, are so calculated to produce, to impress on the Legislature, by petition, the necessity for a prompt and equitable settlement of the landlord and tenant question. His Lordship also takes occasion to observe in reference to parliamentary reform as to representation, that any measure extending the suffrage, if unaccompanied by the ballot, for the protection of the voter, will prove a calamity instead of a blessing in the present state of Ireland. Every independent honest man in the country agrees with his Lordship in this respect.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Martley, the lately appointed Judge of the Landed Estates Court, died this morning. Another rich gift is thus placed at the disposal of the Tory government.

DUBLINER.

OUR MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.—Its religious aspects.—The St. Patrick's Society.—Their new banner.—The Irish Volunteer Rifle Companies and Fire Department.—Sermon at St. Patrick's Church.—The Procession.—Speeches, &c.—The St. Patrick's Literary Society.—Addition to St. Patrick's Church, &c.

MONTREAL, March 18th, 1859.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, was celebrated in our city with all possible enthusiasm. It is well to observe, in the first place, that the manner of celebrating our great national festival is much changed of late years in Montreal. The nine days previous to the festival are consecrated by a Novena, in which great part of our vast congregation joins; on each of those evenings there are instructions given on some particular virtue of the Saint, the whole being closed with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. These two last years we have also had the admirable devotion of the Forty Hours towards the close of the Novena. The result is just what might be expected; the day so justly dear to Irish hearts is no longer disgraced by profane amusements or intemperance, while the double festival of national and religious joy is honored with still greater, because higher, and holier, and more rational enthusiasm. It is quite common now to hear Irishmen even of the working classes saying in a cheerful, approving tone: "I remember the time when people thought they couldn't honor the day without 'drowning their shamrock' the first thing in the morning,—thank God, there's no such thing now, and a great blessing it is, for the 'Patrick's pot' and 'drowning the shamrock' brought disgrace on us all, and on St. Patrick, too, for that matter."

There is hardly such a thing to be seen now in Montreal as a drunken Irishman on St. Patrick's Day, either "in the morning" or "evening," and that is one great step in advance when we think of the disgraceful scenes of former days.

Yesterday, the weather being remarkably fine, the procession was both large and respectable. The St. Patrick's Society made a fine show with its numerous banners, the tasteful insignia of its officers and the handsome badges of the members. The Temperance Society, numbering, I think, close upon two thousand, made a very creditable appearance, and one of the most attractive features in the procession was due to them. This was a new, rich, and very beautiful banner, with St. Bridget on one side and the Blessed Virgin on the other. The face, figure, and costume of our national patroness, as seen on this banner, are such as to give entire satisfaction to the lovers of Irish art. The whole design is *Irish* and calculated to give a *correct* idea of the sainted virgin of Kildare. It is to be hoped that other Irish Societies will follow the example of our Montreal Temperance Society, so that the beatified loveliness of St. Bridget may henceforward lend a grace to our processions contrasted with the venerable figure of St. Patrick.

Our two Irish Volunteer Rifle Companies and the Hose Company of the Fire Department—also Irish—contributed much to the imposing character of the procession. The Volunteers and the Societies had each an excellent band, so that the national airs were kept up with little intermission all through the celebration. The procession having reached St. Patrick's Church, a Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by his Lordship, Bishop Larocque, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Granet, Superior of the Seminary. The music was admirably chosen and executed with stirring effect by the choir of the Church. At the conclusion of the Gospel the Rev. Mr. Dowd ascended the pulpit and delivered one of the most beautiful and impressive discourses we have ever heard on any similar occasion. Taking for his text the words: "*Our* father is dead, and he is as if he were not dead: for he hath left one behind him that is like unto himself," (Ecclesias. xxx., 4.) The reverend gentleman commenced with a eulogium not more eloquent than just on the ever-living, never-fading devotion with which the Irish race everywhere cherish the memory of their great Apostle. In his own terse and lucid style he described the constancy of the people to that heroic sentiment of gratitude through all the various changes which the Irish Church has undergone in the course of ages, showing how, through good report and evil report, through the sunshine of prosperity and through the darkness of persecution, that one bright star has guided the destinies of St. Patrick's spiritual children, and formed the nucleus around which their fondest affections centered. And, on the other hand, the standing miracle presented by the Irish people at this day, so thoroughly Catholic, so widely diffused over the world, and their Church at home in so flourishing a condition after the unprecedented persecution of so many ages—and the efforts of every kind made to uproot their faith—this miracle, the eloquent preacher ascribed, under God, to the continued intercession of St. Patrick, and his never ceasing care of the Church he planted amongst the Irish nation. Mr. Dowd then entered upon a clear and simple, yet most forcible, explanation of the Catholic doctrine of the Invocation of Saints, with the meditation of prayer which they ever exercise on behalf of their struggling brethren on earth This, he said, was for the special information of any Protestants of Irish or other origin who might be present. His exposition of this peculiar doctrine of the Church, although brief, was one of the clearest and most satisfactory I have ever heard, and must undoubtedly remove the veil of ignorance from the eyes of any non-Catholic hearer. In speaking of the aspect of the Irish Church of our day, as compared with that of other times, the Rev. gentleman alluded with exquisite delicacy and grace to a statement made a short time ago by "the patriarch of the Irish Church," Dr. McGettigan of Raphoe, in the presence of H. E. Cardinal Wiseman, to the effect that when he was a boy, there was not a single Catholic Church in the diocese which he now governs, and that when Mass was said on some lone hill-side or in desert glen, it was even then necessary to have sentinels posted on the adjacent heights to keep watch while the faithful assisted at the divine mysteries. He then feelingly contrasted the state of religion in the "Black North" at that not very distant epoch with what it is now—*now* when churches, and even stately cathedrals, and schools, and colleges, and convents are multiplying all over the Province of Ulster. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman recommended union and harmony amongst all Irishmen, and furthermore for them to cultivate a good understanding with their fellow-Catholics of every origin, so as to present an unbroken front to the rabid and implacable enemies of religion, who are ever anxious to see and to foment discord and disunion in the Catholic body, and that with a view to further their own ends.

Mass being resumed and finished, the procession formed again, with the addition of the large number of men belonging to St. Patrick's congregation, who are not members of any of our societies. It moved through some of the principal streets of the city, including the Irish quarter, known as St. Ann's Suburbs (oftener called *Griffintown*), to the St. Patrick's Hall, in McGill street, where, after appropriate addresses from Marcus Doherty, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, and C. S. Rodier, Esq., Mayor of the city (who had kindly accompanied the procession in its march), the vast assemblage quietly dispersed, not, however, without giving three hearty cheers for Old Ireland at the request of one of her best and most patriotic sons.

A *pain-beni*, which might, indeed, be called a *tower* of rich cake, was presented for the occasion by a worthy member of the congregation, Mr. D. Downey, of McGill street.

In the evening about sixty gentlemen of the St. Patrick's Society dined together at the St. Lawrence Hall, and the Irish Literary Association celebrated the festive occasion at Compain's Restaurant.

Our new and promising Society, the St. Patrick's Literary Association, made no public demostration on this, the first year of its exixtence, but its hundreds of members were none the less enthusiastic, we know, in their individual celebration of the day, for their hearts are sound to the core, and full of the holiest instincts of patriotism and religion. Their non-appearance, as a body, was regretted, though all must be aware that the Society is not long enough in existence to have banners and other insignia prepared for a public display. Next year we all hope to see that Association in its proper place, next to its respected senior, the St. Patrick's Society.

I may as well mention now, before I close, that the congregation of St. Patrick's Church have just got a spacious and handsome building completed in connection with the sacred edifice. It serves the purpose of presbytery and vestry, and also contains apartments for the Committee and Confraternity meetings. The building, a neat Gothic one of brick, fronts on St. Alexander street, and its rear communicates directly with the Sanctuary of the Church. The completion of this edifice has been anxiously looked for by the people, as its want was sensibly felt in times past. In this, as in many other respects, the Irish congregations of Montreal are rapidly gaining the most solid and lasting advantages, such as, a few years ago, they could hardly venture to expect. Amongst other things, they have now the privilege of seeing their baptisms and marriages take place in St. Patrick's, whereas they were, until quite recently, solemnized in the parish Church of Notre Dame. This auspicious change is due to the kind consideration of the reverend gentlemen of the Seminary, to whom the parish belongs, and I trust the Irish Catholics of Montreal are not ungrateful for this and many other favors received at their hands.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY
CELEBRATIONS.
IN THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Seventeenth of March, 1859, will long be remembered by the Irish citizens of Syracuse, and the invited guests who sat down to supper at the Syracuse House, given in commemoration of the Patron Saint of Ireland, on Thursday evening last. In the language of one of Ireland's most faithful representatives, the most grateful and pleasing, as well as the most salutary and useful attributes of humanity, is the dutiful veneration which men involuntarily offer to their benefactors, in all ages and in all climes. Happily, there no longer exists, in this country or in Europe, any political necessity or apology for that ungenerous Vandalism which has so persistently, through long ages of time, sought to obliterate and defame the memory and Christian services of St. Patrick. As the worthy President at the St. Patrick's supper, Hon. D. McCarthy, said in his opening remarks, the time has passed away when bigotry and religious prejudices moved the rabble of the country to construct images of Ireland's Saint, and with a rope and tackle hoist it up to the top of the liberty-pole which was erected only for the reception of the American flag, with a string of potatoes encircling its neck. It was a source of pride to the two hundred and over who honored the festival of St. Patrick on Thursday evening, to know that American freedom guaranteed to Irishmen the right and privilege of celebrating their natal holiday, with the same enthusiasm and heroic devotion as they join their voices in swelling the anthem of "Hail Columbia," or adding their numbers to the ranks of the patriots who fill all the cities of our Union with glistening bayonets on the Fourth of July. We rejoice to see the state of things that is coming about, through the wise workings of the Constitution of the United States—when men of every nation and clime can sit down with their fellow man, and cordially extol the virtues of a whole nation, *as such*.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Syracuse, *Anno Domini* 1859, was on a much larger scale than ever before attempted in the Saline City. Hon. Denis McCarthy graced the festive board as the Chairman of the evening, assisted by Silus Titus, Robert McCarthy, and John Molloy, Esqrs., as Vice Presidents. At precisely 9 o'clock the President called the guests to order, when Mr. Molloy proceeded to read letters from invited guests, amongst whom were ones from Gov. Morgan, Ex-Gov. Seymour, Bishop McCluskey, W. Cassidy, of Albany, and M. McQuade, of Utica. Eloquent speeches were the order of the evening, and appropriate songs were sung by John Burke, Geo. Turner, Patrick and M. O'Sullivan, Geo. Foster, Henry Dallman, John Guilfoyle, Tim. O'Sullivan, Dr. Henderson, Nathan Marks and others.

The company separated at two o'clock, after enjoying one of the most agreeable occasions of the kind ever given in Syracuse.—*Abridged from the Courier.*

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.

The tea party at Canisteo Hall, on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, was the largest gathering we have ever witnessed on any similar occassion in this village. The large Hall was crowded at an early hour, and a little before nine o'clock dancing commenced. People of nearly all denominations were present as spectators, and all "enjoyed themselves" in the happiest manner. Everything was conducted with the utmost order and decorum, for which the committee deserve great credit. The supper was one of the best ever set before the public, and to which the guests did ample justice. Three hundred and fifteen tickets were sold by the committee, and the entire proceeds of the party amounted to about three hundred and seventy-five dollars. This amount will be amply sufficient for the object,—the purchase of a melodeon for the Catholic Church in this village,—being nearer the amount necessary for the purchase of an organ. In conclusion we will say, that the party on Thursday evening was the greatest success of anything of the kind ever before held in Canisteo Hall.—*Canisteo Valley Journal.*

TROY, N. Y.

This is a beautiful day for the celebration. There were to be a civil and military procession in the morning, religious services at St. Mary's, and the excursion of the orphans of St. Mary's to Hoosick Falls, in the afternoon. Everything passed off with the greatest harmony and good feeling, and the weather could not have been finer, at this season of the year. —*Budget.*

PATERSON, N. J.

(From a Correspondent.)

The balmy air and lovely sunshine which characterized the festal day of Ireland's Patron Saint, contributed in no small degree to give much *eclat* to its celebration in this pleasant and busy little city of machine and locomotive celebrity. Although there was no civic or military display upon the occasion, yet the streets were crowded throughout the day by the merry sons and blooming daughters of old Erin, in whose joyous and smiling countenances were depicted their feelings of gratitude and pleasure at the happy recurrence of the auspicious day. Everything passed over with the utmost decorum.

The Benevolent Society of United Sons of Erin (which has been recently incorporated by Act of the Legislature) celebrated the day, by having a supper on a large scale at the Assembly Room, known as Odd Fellows' Hall. During the early part of the evening, those who intended to take part in the festivities convened at the Museum Hotel, and thence, the company having formed in procession, and headed by a band of music, took up their line of march, and proceeded, to the tune of Patrick's Day, to the appointed place where a splendid supper was served up. At the back of the President's seat was displayed the beautiful silk banner of the Society, bearing upon its face a full length portrait of St. Patrick, in the act of blessing the soil of Ireland, while on both sides gaily hung the stars and stripes, presenting a beautiful appearance. Supper being concluded, the President, H. Coddington, Esq., arose and made some very appropriate remarks. He said they had met together to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Ireland's glorious Apostle and Saint, and he was sure a hearty response would follow when he said that the name of that truly great man was endeared to the heart of every Irishman, and of every lover of Ireland, in whatever clime or spot upon the earth he might be found. He felt both pride and pleasure in beholding so numerous an assemblage of his countrymen and the friends of his country on this festive occasion. After reviewing, at some length, the life, labors and triumphs of Saint Patrick, he proceeded to announce the regular toasts of the evening.

A number of letters were then read from individuals who were invited, but were unable, from various considerations, to be present. Among these were one from Rev. F. Beaudevin, Rev. John Smyth, Hons. Thos. H. Herring, Andrew B. Cobb, Samuel Pope, and L. A. Chandler.

About half-past one o'clock, the party adjourned, after enjoying one of the most pleasant festal occasions that has yet occurred in Paterson, and which no unpleasant thing transpired to mar. It will long be remembered by all who were present as one of the bright spots in the journey of life. The supper was excellent; the toasts properly selected; the songs well sung; the speeches admirable; the music unexceptionable; the enthusiasm boundless; and the joy complete.

BANGOR, ME.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day was under the auspices of the Irish Temperance Societies, now included, we believe, in the St. John's Temperance and Benevolence Association—which appeared in procession, under the Chief Marshalship of Mr. James Pendergast, junior.

The members were decorated with appropriate regalia, and the procession, ably marshalled, and bearing the American flag and the flag of the Emerald Isle, with the various temperance banners, was escorted to the new Church on York street, by the Grattan Guards, to the music of the Citizens' Cornet Band.

The Church was filled by a dense multitude of the sons and daughters of Erin, and after some religious services, a discourse truly eloquent and earnest, was delivered by the Reverend Father Murphy, in which he traced the history of the Irish people from the time of their progenitors, the anciest Phœnicians of the east—and gave an account of the conversion of Ireland from Paganism by St. Patrick in the fifth century—with a general summary of the religious history of those times. The discourse occupied more than an hour, and was one of much historical interest and ability.

After the services at the Church, the procession was again formed and marched through some of the principal streets.

At 2 o'clock a collation from the establishment of Mr. White was served at the Armory of the Grattan Guards, to the members of the company and some invited guests, on which occasion appropriate speeches were made, and sentiments proposed.

In the evening the Guards had a very pleasant ball at their Armory, where, to the inspiring music of Streeter's Quadrille Band, and with a good supper furnished by Mr. W. H. Greenough, the natural vivacity of the Irish character filled the hours with mirth and pleasure till the early dawn.

At the basement of St. John's Church, in the evening, there was a social gathering of members of St. John's Temperance and Benevolence Society with their friends and invited guests. At least two thousand persons were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. Daniel Whelan, President of the Society, and the regular toasts were read by Mr. Daniel Kelleher, the Secretary. The citizen's Cornet Band played appropriate national and popular airs in fine style, as the toasts were announced, and responses were made to the toasts by several gentlemen who were called upon and who are named in connection with the sentiments.

We have time only to say, that the day passed off with a marked soberness on the part of the people.—*Whig and Courier.*

DOVER, N. H.

(From a Correspondent.)

The day was ushered in with a bright, clear sky, and the Ruler of all things seemed to favor us exiles on this side of the broad Atlantic. The H. U. B. Society, to the number of 100 men, started from their Hall at half-past ten, A.M., and marched through the principal streets of our city, escorted by the Manchester Cornet Band; Professor Walter Dignam, leader. The music of this band far exceeds anything of the kind we have ever had in Dover. After the marching was over the Society sat down to dinner at the N. H. House, and spent a pleasant hour or two. Toasts were read by Mr. T. Knott, toastmaster, and were responded to by Mr. Grimes, President of the Society, Hon. J. P. Hale, Mr. George Gray, Charles Tuffts, Col. G. T. Wentworth, Andrew Young, Esq., and several others. The Society closed the day's celebration with a grand ball at the City Hall in the evening. Sobriety and good behavior ruled, day and evening, each and every member of the Society. In the evening Mr. Brown presented Mr. John Grimes, President of the Society, with a splendid silver goblet in behalf of the Manchester Band as a token of regard for him and the Society.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

The Festival of the Patron Saint of Ireland was celebrated yesterday by a very large procession of the Sons of St. Patrick, and the Father Mathew Temperance Society. The Societies assembled, to the number of several hundreds, at an early hour in the forenoon, and, with appropriate banners and music, proceeded through the principal streets to the Catholic Church on Cherry street, where religious services were performed. At the close of the services, the societies again formed in procession, and returned to the place of meeting, and were dismissed. In the evening, the Friendly Sons, with a host of their friends, filled Stickney Hall to its fullest capacity. A sumptuous feast, prepared under the direction of Mr. M. Ryan, was spread in the body of the Hall, and received for a time the undivided attention of the company. After full justice had been done to the material elements of the entertainment, the President of the Society, Dr. T. P. Norris, rose to offer the first regular toast, prefacing it with a few eloquent remarks. Speeches were made by Mr. Enright, Dr. Norris, Mr. Brophy, Judge Dunlap, Messrs. Hosmer, Price, Smith, Este, Woodruffe, Griffith, and others.—*Abridged from the Herald.*

RICHMOND, VA.

THE MONTGOMERY GUARD.

This stylish company of citizen soldiers paraded yesterday, under the command of Capt. P. T. Moore and Lieut. John Dooley, in honor of St. Patrick's Day. Headed by the Armory Band, they made a fine display. A very interesting manifestation of the company's respect for their commander was noticeable in the fact that on this anniversary they presented Capt. Moore with a beautiful sword and a pair of epaulettes. In the afternoon the company, with their invited guests, dined in social style and good will at the St. Charles Hotel. Mr. Ingram gave them one of the glorious dinners that St. Charles is now so famous for. Wines and liquors and hot whiskey punches wound up the evening. These, too, were of the excellent quality for which Mr. James Collins' bar and cellar stand in such high repute. St. Patrick's Day in Richmond went off merrily with good will by all who honor it. —*Enquirer.*

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The anniversary of St. Patrick was celebrated on Thursday, 17th ult., with even more than the usual enthusiasm and zeal. We can only note a few of the incidents of this celebration.

The day was introduced as usual with religious ceremonies, after which at the appointed hour the various military companies, interested in the day, assembled at their appointed places of rendezvous and parade.

The Irish Volunteers, Capt. Edward McGrath; the Emmet Volunteers, Capt. Thos. Divine, and the Montgomery Guards, Capt. Jas. Conner, (under command of Lieut. P. J. Coogan,) proceeded to the Cathedral of St. John and St. Finbar, and heard the anniversary address of Rt. Rev. P. N. Lynch, Catholic Bishop of Charleston, who delivered an appropriate and instructive address, in explanation of the lessons of the day. W. Smith O'Brien was among the hearers of this address, and was an earnest and attentive observer of all the proceedings of the day.

The Meagher Guard, Captain Edward Daly, marched to St. Patrick's Church, and listened to the anniversary address of their appointed orator, Rev. T. J. Carr.

The Irish Volunteers, Emmet Volunteers, Meagher Guard, and Montgomery Guards then proceeded, under their respective Commanders, to the Magnolia Parade Ground for the usual target exercises.

The Montgomery Guards, Lieut. P. J. Coogan commanding, acted as escort of honor to the St. Patrick Benevolent Society, and marched to the inspiring strains of the excellent and admired band of the 1st Regiment of United States Artillery, from Fort Moultrie, whose services were generously tendered by permission of Lieut. Tillinghast, not only for the parade and for the exercises of the day, but for a serenade to Smith O'Brien.

In the evening this Company reassembled, and were honored by the presence of many of their fair friends, at a ball in "Temperance Hall."

The Meagher Guard, Capt. Edward Daly, were first on the parade ground, and had the honor of first receiving and saluting Wm. Smith O'Brien, who was accompanied to the field by a committee of the Hibernian Society, and by members of the St. Patrick Benevolent Society and other friends.

At each of these target excursions, Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien was presented, and inspected the condition of the arms and the men. He complimented the men on their appearance and seemed to be delighted with the spectacle.

In the evening the Hibernian Society with many guests, among whom were W. Smith O'Brien, the Mayor of the city, (Hon. Charles Macbeth,) Senator Moses, of Claremont, Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, and other distinguished gentlemen, assembled in Hibernian Hall, and sat down to the anniversary repast, which had been prepared by Nat Fuller, with skill and success.

After due attentions had been paid to the attractions and luxuries of the table, the President, J. K. Robinson, Esq., proposed the first regular toast, which was followed at intervals by the other regular toasts, which, without formality, were appropriate to the day and occasion.

The second regular toast, in honor of "Ireland," called forth an eloquent response from Judge Magrath, an ex-President of the Society, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the evening, who proposed a sentiment in honor of the honored guest of the evening, as follows:

William Smith O'Brien—Health and happiness to our honored guest. May all his wishes reach a full fruition, and all his hopes end in a glad reality.

William Smith O'Brien replied briefly and feelingly to this sentiment, which was received with unusual demonstrations of approval.

Bishop Lynch made an appropriate response to the regular toast in honor of "civil and religious liberty.

The Irish Volunteers, the St. Patrick Benevolent Society, and other associations, had festivals and social assemblages in honor of the day in various kinds.

On the whole, the anniversary was a delightful commemoration, and in all respects one of the most agreeable celebrations of its class which it has been our privilege to witness or record.—*Abridged from the News.*

SAVANNAH, GA.

This day was duly celebrated by our Irish fellow-citizens. The Irish Jasper Greens, Lieut. John Foley, paraded in the early part of the day. The Irish Union Society met in the forenoon and elected their officers for the ensuing year. The Hibernian Society met in the morning and elected the following officers: John J. Kelly, President; John McMahon, Vice-President; Jas. J. Howard, Secretary; L. J. Guilmartin, Treasurer; P. K. Shields, Standard Bearer. About half-past four o'clock, the members of the Hibernian Society, of Savannah, with their invited guests, sat down to a most sumptuous dinner at the City Hotel—the President, John J. Kelly, Esq., and the Vice-President, Captain John McMahon, presiding at opposite ends of the table. Among the invited guests we noticed Col. Jno. Boston, Collector of the Port, Capt. Day, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Dobbin, Col. O. A. Lochrane, of Macon, and several representatives of the press. After the good things, which appeared on the table in bountiful profusion, had been duly discussed, the President announced the regular toasts which were eloquently responded to.

IRISH UNION SOCIETY.

The following are the officers elect of the Union Society for the ensuing year: D. A. O'Byrne, President; Michael Finney, Vice-President; Andrew Flatley, Secretary; P. Hanly, Treasurer; John Higgins, Standard Bearer. A brilliant ball at Masonic Hall, given by the Irish Union Society, closed up a day dear to the heart of every Irishman.—*News.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Hibernia Mutual Relief Society of Memphis, though recently reorganized, resolved to celebrate the festival of Ireland's Patron Saint in an orderly, patriotic and Christian manner. The members of the Hibernia Society met at Washington Hall, and proceeded to Church, accompanied by the Washington Brass Band. High Mass was sung by the Rev. Stephen Byrne, O.S.D., who is also a member of the Hibernia Society. After the Gospel the Very Rev. T. L. Grace, O.S.D., ascended the pulpit and delivered a most beautiful discourse. He described in a masterly style the ardent, undying love of the Irishman for the land of his birth; the great veneration he has for the memory of St. Patrick; the dreadful sufferings and privations which the Irish nation has endured on account of its adherence to the faith of St. Patrick. He showed how the Irishman in every part of the world, but especially in America, still preaches the same faith which was received with joy fourteen hundred years ago by his forefathers, and wherever he is raises temples to the God of Patrick. The discourse was remarkable for sublimity of conception, elegance of expression, and was replete with that poetry of feeling which always finds a responsive chord in the Irish heart. After Mass the Society marched through some of the principal streets of the city, and returned to Washington Hall. The President, Mr. Michael Magaveney, called the meeting to order, whan it was resolved: That a committee be appointed to convey to the Very Rev. T. L. Grace the thanks of the Society for the address which he delivered, and to ask him for a copy of the same for publication. It was also resolved: That the thanks of the Hibernia Society be returned to the members of Washington Brass Band, for their kindness in accompanying the Society through town. It was further resolved that an account of the celebration be published in the N. Y. TABLET.

The celebration of this day has been a decided success. The orderly, respectable, and intelligent appearance of the Hibernia Society has commanded the respect and elicited the applause of the citizens of Memphis. The Irishmen of Memphis, and the members of the Hibernia Society in particular, can refer with

pride and look back with satisfaction to the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, 1859.

In the evening a supper was given by the St. Patrick's Orphan Association; it was a very creditable affair, passed off with the greatest harmony, and gave the utmost pleasure to all who had the good luck to be present on this St. Patrick's Day.

M. Magaveney, Jr., Samuel Tighe, } *Committee.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Thursday was bright and beautiful, in fact one of kind Nature's best. Shortly after nine o'clock a procession was formed by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and Sons of Erin Societies, the former preceded by the Emerald Brass Band and the latter by the City Brass Band, the members of the bands in uniform and the members of the Societies in regalias. The beautiful banners of the Societies were spread to the breeze and the procession moved according to the order of the day, reaching St. Patrick's Church at 10 1-2 o'clock.

The seats in the middle aisle were reserved for the Members of the Societies, and in a few minutes after they entered, every available space of the commodious Church was occupied. High Mass was said and accompanied by the choir singing appropriate pieces for the occasion. The Right Rev. Bishop took his text from St. Matthew, chap. 25, verse 28, "Because thou hast been faithful in a few things, I will set thee over many things." We have not time to give even an outline of the eloquent and interesting discourse; but suffice it to say that the early history and many virtues of the glorious Patron Saint of Ireland was illustrated in the happy manner for which the learned Divine is noted. The present position of Ireland in a religious and social point was referred to from the Rev. Bishop's own experience while traveling there last season; and words of consolation and hope given to the children of Erin, who had the pleasure of listening to the touching remarks. The discourse was concluded by an appeal to parents to guard their children from the evils by which they are surrounded, on every side, and save their children to religion and society, to grow up men and women to be useful in their day and generation, and finally receive the reward in Heaven promised to those who are faithful to the end.—*Sentinel.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

[From a Correspondent.]

The anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint was celebrated in this city with great decorum and splendor. The morning was as beautiful as could be wished for. At eight o'clock, A.M., St. Patrick's Young Men's Benevolent Society, headed by Capt. Newman's Brass Band, proceeded from the Church up State street, across Andrew and Bridge streets, by St. Paul street, to the Hall of the Young Men's M. A. Association of St. Bridget, thence they proceeded by St. Paul to South street, where they were met by the St. Mary's Hibernian Benefit Society. The Young Men's Society of St. Patrick's had with them their new banner for the first time, and it attracted great attention. The three Societies took up their line of march from St. Mary's Church, headed by Newman's band, and proceeded down Cart and St. Paul streets, through Main and Buffalo streets. The sidewalks were crowded with thousands of spectators. They then marched down State to Platt street, and then into St. Patrick's Church—in a few minutes the Church was densely crowded. At ten o'clock a solemn High Mass commenced, the choir of St. Patrick's accompanying with usual ability. After the Gospel, Rev. Daniel Moore, Pastor of St. Mary's, ascended the pulpit, and delivered a most brilliant discourse on the establishment of the Catholic Church in Ireland, and the fidelity with which the Irish people adhered to the teaching of St. Patrick.

After the sermon the Society marched through the principal streets in the city, and then paid a visit to the Orphan's Fair, which was held in this city. It was kept open for three nights and realized the handsome amount of three thousand dollars.

[Our correspondent sent us an abstract of the Rev. Mr. Moore's sermon, which we cannot publish on account of the crowded state of our columns.]

OSWEGO, N. Y.

The sons of Ireland in Oswego celebrated St. Patrick's Day with more than the usual spirit. The procession was a large one and consisted of the Washington Guards and the Society of St. Patrick, headed by a splendid band, under the direction of Dr. Reynolds and Mr. P. Kinney, Marshals. The display attracted a large number of people to the streets, and hundreds followed the line of procession, which paraded through the streets in different parts of the city. The St. Patrick's Society turned out in unusual numbers, each man wearing a green sash. The American flag and the banner of St. Patrick were carried in the line. A large company sat down in the evening to a splendid supper at the International Hotel, and everything passed off in the most agreeable manner possible.—*Times.*

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.

(From a Correspondent.)

The anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, in this vicinity, was never graced by a lovelier and more summer-like day than that of the 17th March. The lovely aspect of the day seemed to infuse a glow of cheerfulness into the minds of all; while the sound of music and the song of the spring birds were heard, seemingly, to chant in harmony the tune of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." Although there was no public demonstration during the day in commemoration of the occasion, still it did not pass by without an expression of that sympathy which actuates Irishmen on the anniversary of their Patron Saint.

At an early hour in the evening the beautiful and commodious hall of the Young Men's Literary Association was densely thronged by spectators of both sexes, where the Association had a band of music for the occasion. During the evening sentiments were offered and responded to by members of the Association in an appropriate and becoming manner; and the Association are deserving a great deal of credit for the manner in which they conducted the whole proceedings.

I will say, in conclusion, that I hope there will be a greater interest manifested by the Irishmen of Plattsburgh and vicinity, in celebrating the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, on future occasions.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.

Yesterday the citizens of Irish birth were out in full force to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. A procession was formed in the morning, according to the programme published last week, and marched through the various streets designated to the Church, where High Mass was said.

The Union Brass Band discoursed most excellent music, the Jackson Guards, Captain Patrick Barrett, presented a very soldierly appearance, and the Friendly Sons, in their regalia, added interest to the occasion. The whole affair was very creditable to the parties and was conducted with that degree of dignity and sobriety befitting the day.

In the evening the soiree came off at Concert Hall, and a right pleasant time was had. Several invited guests were present, every one of whom felt that it was good to be there. Rev. P. Colgan was called upon to preside, and upon the removal of the cloth, toasts were read and responded to with a warmth and eloquence seldom surpassed. Mr. P. Barrett was Marshal of the day.—*Press and Argus.*

GREENWOOD, N. Y.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Irish in this vicinity celebrated the day in a becoming manner, which will be long remembered by the tardy yeomanry of this section. Being the first of the kind that was ever witnessed here, the settlement being comparatively new and the first church in a region of about 30 miles, commenced about ten years age, but by industry and perseverance our population amounts to from three to five hundred members, progressing rapidly, and at no distant day bids fair to be one of the most flourishing Irish settlements in Steuben County, or Western New York. The procession commenced to march about 2, P. M., with banners appropriate to the occasion, and through the assiduity and indefatigable zeal of Ignatius Dunne, Alexander McAllister, F. H. Ward, and James McCormick, the Marshal of the day, displayed a fine appearance, and all present seemed to be highly delighted and well satisfied with the order and decorum which pervaded the whole assemblage. Before disbanding stirring speeches were made by B. S. Brundage, J. B. Chadwick, and Neal O'Hargan, on the national character, principles and religious training of the Irish in America, and the object, motives and views, in leaving the place of their nativity, and seeking an asylum in the western world, where they could enjoy freedom and religious liberty, apart from monarchy and oppression.

A sumptuous supper was prepared for the assembled multitude, who partook freely of the viands set before them, the host leaving nothing undone to have all pleasant and agreeable. Though few in number we are a host within ourselves, and with the return of another anniversary we will be fully prepared and roused from our long dormant lethargy, and show the youth of Steuben that, as Irishmen, we are not indifferent to the truths and traditious as handed down from former generations by our forefathers in days of tribulation and penal oppression, and to our adopted country as well disposed and peaceable citizens.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

(From a Correspondent).

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in this place by the Jackson Republican Guard, who paraded the principal streets, preceded by a band of music discoursing several popular airs. This guard looked exceedingly well and turned out in good order.

RONDOUT, N. Y.

(From a Correspondent.)

We had quite a celebration here on the 17th. The Ancient Order of Hibernians, of this place and neighboring villages, turned out, and marched through the streets. The men looked well and everything was conducted with order and decorum.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by the sons of Erin, in our village, according to the usual custom. In the evening a festival was given at Bemis Hall, for the benefit of St. Mary's Church—which was numerously attended, and resulted in a substantial benefit.—*Ontario Repository.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The national anniversary was observed with much spirit by the Catholic Benevolent Total Abstinence Society. The sky was cloudy, but otherwise the weather was pleasant. At an early hour the Society marched to St. Patrick's Church, which was speedily filled to its utmost capacity, and the Rev. T. J. O'Toole delivered an appropriate panegyric upon the life and character of Erin's Patron Saint. At two o'clock the members, to the number of seven hundred, formed in line, attended with two fine bands, and with flags and banners flying, marched to the President's house, whence, after several stirring airs had been performed, the procession moved down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol, and along New Jersey avenue to the Hall. Throughout the route great numbers of spectators thronged the windows and sidewalks. At seven o'clock the Society reassembled at the Assembly Rooms, where the tables were loaded with all the requisites for a sumptuous and abundant dinner. The assemblage speedily proceeded to do justice to the good things before them. Among the guests were Marshal Selden, F. McNerhany, Esq., and Joseph S. Wilson, chief clerk of the Land Office. After ample time had been consumed in satisfying the cravings of the appetite, the Rev. Mr. O'Toole rose, and after a few prefatory remarks, in which he vindicated the fitness of the Irishman to become a good and faithful American citizen, and enforced the necessity of temperance among his fellow-countrymen in this their adopted land, read the toasts which were received with great enthusiasm.—*States.*

ORANGE, N. J.

[From a Correspondent.]

As your very valuable and widely circulated family journal is ever prompt to notice and give publicity to anything pertaining to the welfare of Catholicity and the Irish element in this country, it may not be inapt to communicate a few facts touching St. Patrick's Day in this place.

A lecture was delivered in Library Hall, subject: "St. Patrick's Day," by our beloved Pastor, who was the first to stand upon its platform as a lecturer. The deepest anxiety was felt by many of his congregation, lest it might not be well filled, as it is the largest hall in New Jersey, and only a few days' notice having been given; but long before the appointed hour had come the hall was filled with a highly respectable audience. Many American ladies and gentlemen of every denomination, and of the highest position in society, honored the Rev. lecturer with their presence, and they, as well as the rest of the audience, heard him with marked attention throughout, while their heartfelt bursts of applause at the proper intervals showed that his pathetic eloquence was visible on all, and made many, who had never before heard a Catholic priest, talk of it for days after with admiration. The best order and decorum prevailed throughout.

On the following Sunday, after last Mass, and just before his eloquent and impressive sermon on the Gospel of the day, Rev. Mr. Murray took occasion to thank his dissenting brethren, in the warmest manner, for their enlightened liberality and respect to him on the occasion of the lecture, and with unfeigned feelings of pride and pleasure he thanked his own people, and paid a high compliment to their very respectable appearance and demeanor during the evening. On the whole, Father Murray's lecture and subsequent remarks will be long remembered, and will produce happy results in Orange and vicinity.

HARTFORD, CONN.

A grand ceremony, on the occasion of St. Patrick's Day, was held in the Cathedral, when a long and able sermon was delivered by one of the Fathers. After the sermon was over a grand procession took place, when some forty young girls, dressed in white, with waxen candles in their hands, followed by almost an equal number of boys, walked through the different aisles of the Church, at the head of which was borne a splendid banner, on which was represented the Blessed Virgin, with the following inscription in French, which, translated, reads as follows: "Oh Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us." The scene was a most impressive one. The Church was quite crowded.

The St. John's Sick and Burial Society celebrated St. Patrick's Day by a procession, headed by the Hartford Cornet Band. About half-past two the procession formed on Central Row, under the Chief Marshalship of Captain Edward McManus, and Michael Collins and Thos. R. Farrell, Assistant Marshals. The Society turned out to the number of about sixty, each man wearing regalia, and after marching about an hour and a half through the principal streets of the city, they repaired to their rooms in Express Building, where a table had been spread out with refreshments. The large and beautiful banner of this Society, which was borne in the procession, attracted considerable attention.—*Post.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

The festivities in honor of Ireland's Patron Saint were celebrated in this city with a spirit worthy of the cause, and in a style eminently calculated to obtain for the national character a large amount of admiration and respect. The honors of the day were introduced by the reception at the railroad depot of the members of St. Patrick's Society of New Britain, who, with their respected pastor, the Rev. Mr. Daly, were invited guests of St. John's Benevolent Society of Middletown. The cars arrived at 10 o'clock, and the procession of the two Societies at once formed into line with our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. M. H. Griffin, as Marshal at their head, and marched in excellent order and discipline, to the beautiful Church of St. John's, where their pastor, Rev. Mr. Lynch, was in waiting to receive them. The appearance presented by the entire cortege was in the highest degree most imposing—the steady and regular advance of so large a body of men, four hundred in number, all of them displaying to advantage the well known Milesian proportions in stature and strength of limb—the graceful green scarf of each member, decorated with its appropriate emblems of the festival—the two Cornet Bands in company, with their costly and elegant uniforms, performing with taste and judgment the beautiful airs selected for the occasion, and evincing in their exquisite skill the success of their musical training. At the Church the solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Hendricken, with the Rev. Mr. Lynch and Rev. Mr. Daly as Assistants. After service the procession was again put into line by Mr. Griffin, and marched with admirable order and decorum through the principal streets of the city. The procession next crossed the Connecticut river to Portland, and having marched through that district returned in the same order to the Church in Middletown, where an elegant oration on the great subject of the day was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hendricken. After benediction the assemblage proceeded to the capacious School-room in the rear of the Church, where a rich and abundant repast was prepared. After dinner Mr. M. H. Griffin, as President of St. John's Society, having called the meeting to order, announced the toasts of the festival.—*Sentinel and Witness.*

MADISON, WIS.

The main feature of the celebration to-day was the procession. Hon. Thomas Reynolds, Marshal of the day, headed the column, followed by the G. G. Band, after which the Madison Guard, accompanied by about three hundred hearty, robust looking Irishmen—farmers and laborers of Dane County. The green badges suffered some under the influence of the drizzling rain which prevailed during the morning. The Irishmen of this city have proved themselves to be full of patriotic sentiment and religious reverence, and we know of no other class of men who would have carried out the programme of to-day's celebration as faithfully as they have.—*State Journal.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A goodly number of the sons of Ireland assembled at the Hotel Wettstein, on the evening of the 17th March, to commemorate the day. Dr. James Johnson presided, and gave the first toast as follows:

The Day we Celebrate.

Rev. Henry Giles responded to this in an appropriate speech, and was well received.

The President of the United States.

Responded to by John Savage.

Ireland—The land of our birth, the home of our childhood and early affections.

Responded to by Dr. Lavan.

America.

Responded to by D. A. J. Upham.

The Hierarchy of Ireland—The ever faithful friends of the people, and the guardians of their faith.

Responded to by Father Kundig.

The Memory of O'Connell, Chieftain, Tribune, the fearless advocate of the right of his native land.

Responded to by Edward O'Neill.

The Poets, Warriors, and Statesmen of Ireland.

Responded to by Mr. Smyth.

Washington and the Heroes of the Revolution,

Responded to by George Woodward.

The Patriots of '98 and '48.

Responded to by Hugh McGarry.

Civil and Religious Liberty.

Responded to by Edward McGarry.

International Communication between Ireland and America.

Responded to by John E. Grady.

The Irish Adopted Citizens.

Responded to by John Horan.

The Army and Navy of the United States.

Responded to by Major-General McManman.

The Press—The ever faithful guardian of the people's rights.

Responded to by M. M. Pomeroy.

The Ladies—May their virtues and noble qualities be ever truly appreciated.

Responded to by John O'Rourke.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The first anniversary supper ever given in Indianapolis in honor of the Patron Saint of Ireland came off on Thursday evening, the 17th—St. Patrick's Day—at the Palmer House. At eight and a half o'clock the Guards' Band played several beautiful airs from the balcony of the Hotel, which was a signal for the company to assemble, When we entered the large dining-hall, the guests had mainly gathered. Two large tables running the whole length of the room were spread, and tastefully and appropriately decorated with ornamented confections. Transversely across the south end of these was a smaller table, at which was seated the President and a few invited guests. This was magnificently ornamented, glittering with an elegant service of plate and the most brilliant cut-glass. In the centre rose a huge mountain of candy to the height of five feet. On a solid pedestal rose five compartments, each filled with allegorical figures of some legend or event in the history of Ireland, and the whole was crowned with a wreath of shamrock, and from its top floated the miniature folds of the green flag of Erin mingling with the stars and stripes. This splendid ornament was the work of Parisette, and reflects credit on his skill and taste, as well as upon the liberality of Mr. Carmichael. We may as well say just here that the supper was all that heart could wish, and that the kind and courteous attention of Mr. Carmichael and his assistants, Messrs. Adams and Morrison, and their excellent arrangements for the comfort of the

numerous company, was the subject of general commendation.

At the transverse table sat Colonel N. B. Palmer, the President, with Governor Willard on his right, and the Rev. John Young, formerly President of the North-western Christian University, on his left, and several other distinguished guests. Mr. McKernan, Vice President, took the head of the east table, with Rev. Father Bessoines and Judge Blake, of Clinton, on either hand. At the west table was Patrick Kirland, Esq, with Rev. Father O'Flaherty and Major Dunn, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on either hand. The other officers were Vice Presidents General James P. Drake, E. T. Sherlock, James Hart and W. J. Wallace, and J. W. B. Howard, E. S. Hastings and D. J. Callinan, Secretaries.

After the good things, with wich the tables were loaded, were despatched, the President appointed Vice President Sherlock to read the regular toasts, which were responded to in a most eloquent manner. Mr. Ryan replied to the toast complimentary to Wm. Smith O'Brien, in his usual eloquent manner.—*Sentinel.*

MADISON, IND.

(From a Correspondent.)

The manner in which St. Patrick's Day has been celebrated in this city and in North Madison has been truly edifying to the Catholics of this vicinity, and consoling to their Pastors. It shows that the spirit of our glorious Patron Saint, and of our forefathers, still animate the exiled sons and daughters of Erin.

The school children, to the amount of two hundred and fifty, under the superintendence of the Sisters of Providence, marched in regular procession, preceded by two beautiful banners, one representing Washington, on which was the inscription, in large gilt letters: "We Revere the Father of our Adopted Country;" the other was that of Ireland's Patron Saint. The procession proceeded on its way to North Madison, a distance of about two miles, where there is a neat Church dedicated to St. Patrick. It was met by the Catholic School of that place, also under the superintendence of the Sisters.

High Mass was sung by Rev. L. Brandt, of St. Mary's Church, Madison, and the panegyric of the Great Apostle was preached by our beloved Pastor, Very Rev. H. Dupontavice, of St. Michael's Church. It was delivered with all the eloquence, devotion, love and animation befitting the subject. He expatiated in glowing language on the virtues of our Apostle, on his Apostolic zeal, on his success in converting our Pagan ancestors, on the attachment of the Irish to the Church of God. He recommended it as the duty of Catholics to give a Catholic education to their children. After Mass, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by Rev. L. Brandt.

After Benediction the boys proceeded to the School-room, in the basement of the Church, and the girls to the Sisters' School-room, where refreshments were served plentifully to them, and where the greatest decorum prevailed. The Rev. Fathers, together with the ladies and gentlemen, proceeded to the Sisters' splendid dining-room, where a most elegant dinner was prepared for them by the good Sisters, and at which the two Fathers presided and performed the principal honors of the feast. After which they all proceeded to a large apartment, where an oration was delivered by Master John Mullen, a youth of about thirteen years of age, which was highly applauded for the manner of its delivery. Another was delivered by M. Ferriter, Teacher of the Male Catholic School of Madison. One of Tom Moore's Melodies, "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," was sung by Mr. Ferriter. A short time after this the day became drizzly and unpleasant, and our party was under the painful necessity of dispersing to their respective homes.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

(From a Correspondent.)

The juvenile choir of the Catholic Church of this place, under the charge of the Rev. P. Gillen, went to Calumet, a distance of thirteen miles, where the Rev. Mr. Gillen sang High Mass in St. Patrick's Church and delivered an eloquent discourse on the life and labors of St. Patrick; after which the choir sang "Hail Glorious Apostle," and many other hymns. At the conclusion of the ceremony, they returned to Michigan City where they had a concert, and an oration was delivered by Rev. Mr. Gillen, on St. Patrick, after which the people dispersed highly pleased with the day and its festivities.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Yesterday, the 17th of March, being the anniversary of St. Patrick, Ireland's great Patron and National Saint, was celebrated by our Irish-American citizens in a manner that reflects great praise upon their patriotism, ardent love of their natal land, as also upon the clever and efficient manner of carrying out the various details of management consequent upon the marshalling of the very many persons who formed or took part in the imposing procession. That the occasion might be celebrated in a becoming manner, and that the example of their much beloved Patron Saint might not be lost upon the many who profess the creed he preached to the natives of the Green Isle so many centuries ago, the pastors of the various Catholic congregations recommended a general and devout participation of the sacraments, and had celebrated in the many parish churches imposing and appropriate services for the occasion. That this recommendation was responded to is evident from the crowds who attended the various services from the earliest hour. The reverend clergy having done their part to solemnize the anniversary becomingly, the officers of the various benevolent and other societies exerted themselves to add *eclat* to the occasion, and for this purpose sent delegates some days before to meet in council to arrange the meeting of their several bodies, and adopt a fitting line of march. The result of their consultation was, that the Hibernian Roman Catholic Temperance and Shamrock Societies should form on Eleventh and Washington avenue at 9 o'clock, A.M., the right resting on Eleventh, march up Eleventh to Green, down Green to Ninth, up Ninth to Biddle, out Biddle to Fourteenth, up Fourteenth to O'Fallon, down O'Fallon to Sixth, and down Sixth to Biddle, stopping at St. Patrick's Church, where divine service was performed with imposing ceremonies. After which, preceded as before by their several bands, banners, mottoes, &c., &c., the three societies, together with many friends, dressed in full regalia, shamrocks, &c., took up the line of march along Sixth to Franklin avenue, down Franklin avenue to Fourth, down Fourth to Sacred Heart Convent, returning up Fifth to Spruce, down Spruce to Third, up Third to Elm, down Elm to Second, up Second to Walnut, out Walnut to Seventh, Seventh to Chesnut, Chesnut to Fifteenth, Fifteenth to Olive, Olive to Fifth, where the procession broke their line amid clouds of dust, and to the spirit-stirring music of the bands, proceeded to their several head-quarters to meet again at the many and various festivals, public and private, that had been previously arranged to take place in almost every quarter of the city. Among the other banquets that took place must be mentioned the one at Mr. Guenaudon's establishment.

The company began to assemble at 6 o'clock in Mr. Guenaudon's spacious dining-room, on the second floor, and after several national airs, beautifully played by the Washington Silver Cornet Band, which had been engaged for the occasion, those assembled, numbering about eighty gentlemen, sat down to supper.

The following were the committee of arrangements: B. D. Killian, Capt. P. Gorman, James Fortune. Managers—James C. Bury, Martin Boyce, Thomas Burke, James M. Crawford, Francis Charleson, James P. Coghlan, David Cartan, Mathias Dougherty, William Dwyer, John Durkan, J. J. Donegan, James Fortune, Thomas Ferguson, John Flynn, Capt. P. Gorman, P. Gregory, Michael Gregg, Denis Galvin, M. A. Hogan, B. D. Killian, W. Lindsay, C. Lehan, James Mitchell, James Mulholland, Andrew O Brien, D. O'Brien, J. B. O'Sullivan, R. P. Redmond, Patrick Fox, Stephen Rice, James Reardon, James Ryan, Martin Ring, James Shields, T. Slavin, E. P. Walsh, Robert Tucker, Patrick Walsh, E. P. Woods.—*Abridged from the Republican.*

DETROIT, MICH.

The anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland was celebrated by the Irish citizens of Detroit. The day was fine, and at nine o'clock, A. M., a procession was formed at Trinity Church, at the corner of Porter and Sixth streets, under the Marshalship of Mark McGraw, Esq., assisted by Messrs. Denis Dunn and John Hays. It was composed of the Shields Guard, Opperative Fire Co., No. 10, Juvenile Guild, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, Guild of SS. Peter and Paul, St Patrick's Society, and citizens generally.

Numerous banners and flags were carried at different points in the procession, which was very lengthy, and the whole presented a very gay and pleasing appearance, attracting large crowds of spectators in every street through which it passed. The line of march was through Porter street to Michigan, to Woodward avenue, down Woodword to Jefferson avenue, up Jefferson avenue to the Cathedral, where religious services were celebrated. The procession then marched through the city, and waited on the Mayor by whom they were addressed.

In the evening the St. Patrick's Society gave a banquet at the Biddle House, and the Shields Guard inaugurated their new armory and meeting hall by a similar gathering.—*Free Press.*

TORONTO, C. W.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Toronto, although not of that public character on which the proceedings of the day are usually conducted, was still highly successful and equally pleasing and beneficial in its results. The determination to dispense with a procession was satisfactorily regarded by the public. The committee appointed at a meeting of the St. Patrick's Association to consider the best manner in which to celebrate the day, resolved upon holding a meeting of Irishmen and Irishwomen, in the St. Lawrence Hall, and obtaining the attendance of good speakers to address them. This course was recommended to be adopted by the Association, who in the matter acted under the advice of the clergy.

There was one feature in the usual celebration of the day, however, which was adhered to, and properly so—and that was the performance of High Mass in St. Michael's Cathedral by the Bishop of the Diocese. The sacred edifice, long before the commencement of the service, was densely crowded with people of both sexes and all ages and conditions of life. After the service an eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. Father Rooney. The musical portions of the ceremonies were performed in fine style by an admirably-balanced choir.

THE MEETING IN THE HALL.

Seven o'clock was the hour announced for the commencement of the proceedings at the Hall, and eight o'clock the room was comfortably filled with a very respectable audience, who called upon the chairman, Mr. John O'Donohoe, President of the Association, to take his seat. On the platform were, besides the chairman, the Rev. Messrs. J. M. Bruyere, Vicar-General; Walsh, O'Keefe, Northgraves, O'Donohoe, Ouillette, Vincent, Kennedy, Flavien and Rooney; Ald. Devaney, of Hamilton, and Dr. Cotter.

Speeches were made by Mr. O'Donohoe, Dr. Connor, Hon. T. D. McGee, M.P.P., Hon. Mr. Foley, and others.

THE SUPPER.

After the close of the meeting in the Hall, the members of the St. Patrick's Association and their friends sat down to an excellent supper in the Terrapin Saloon. Mr. John O'Donohoe occupied the chair, Mr. Halley acting as Vice. A deputation, headed by Mr. Rice Lewis, from the company dining in the Albion Hotel, entered the room; and in the name of the friends they left, Mr. Lewis expressed his pleasure in being the bearer of such a message, and hoped that a feeling of friendship and reciprocal good feeling would always exist among the Irishmen of the city. Several toasts were proposed, and some of the gentlemen present sang favorite Irish melodies, which were highly appreciated. The night was spent in a very pleasant manner and the company broke up at an early hour in the morning.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The members of the St. Patrick's Society supped at Mr. George Platts, Albion Hotel, at eight o'clock. The chair was occupied by John G. Bowes, Esq., President of the Society.

Hon. Robt. Spence and Marcus Talbot, Esq., M.P.P, occupied seats to the right and left of the President; and around the tables were, among others, Rice Lewis, Esq., J. Hallinan, Esq., A. K. Boomer, Esq., D. K. Feehan, Esq., Richard Dempsey, Esq., W. G. Clarke, Esq., &c.

The usual patriotic toasts were given and responded to in in the happiest manner. Speech and song followed in rapid succession until the night was considerably advanced, when the company broke up in the best of spirits.—*Abridged from the Colonist and Atlas.*

KINGSTON, C. W.

Yesterday was a glorious day for the gallant Sons of St. Patrick, in Kingston. The weather was deliciously mild, and the sun shone forth with all the warmth and splendor of a May day. And, as may be well imagined, there was a splendid muster of the sons of Erin's Green Isle. About nine o'clock the various Societies and Schools began to assemble in front of the City Hall, and shortly after ten o'clock, the procession began to move to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, passing through the principal streets, and making a long detour towards it. First came the Rifle Band, followed by Major O'Reilly's Company of riflemen in full military costume. The officers and men mustered strongly, and marched uncommonly well. Next followed the children of the Christian Brothers' School, several hundred in number, all clean, tidy, decorated, and warmly clothed. Nothing can demonstrate more the happy condition of Irishmen in Canada than the sight of these children. Then came various Societies and other bodies of men, (the Wolfe Island St. Patrick's Society and members of other Societies round about Kingston,) each man well dressed and personally adorned with a handsome green sash or badge. Banners, flags, battle-axes, &c., were interspersed along the long line of the procession. And last of all, preceded by another band of music, (Portsmouth Band,) marched the St. Patrick's Society, of Kingston, three or four hundred in number, all splendidly decorated with a profusion of badges, sashes, &c., and all with a sprig of shamrock in their hats. The President of the Society, Daniel Macarow, Esq., well supported by the other office-bearers, brought up the rear. Three Marshals on horseback, a Grand Marshal, Assistant-Marshal, and a Boys' Marshal, all well mounted, kept the immense procession in order. It is very difficult to say how many persons took part in this parade, but to the best of our belief, including the children, there could not have been less than fifteen hundred! And the number of outsiders greatly exceeded the number of those who walked in procession.

At the conclusion of divine service at the Cathedral, during which a most eloquent sermon was preached by Bishop Horan, the Procession again formed in the same order as before, and paraded the principal streets of the city for upwards of an hour, returning to the City Hall before three o'clock. By this time the Hall was densely crowded with anxious expectants, including a fair sprinkling of the softer sex. Here the assembled multitude were severally addressed by the President, Vice-President, Chief Marshal and others, including a very clever well spoken scholar of the Christian Brothers. Mr. Macarow spoke exceedingly well, and was loudly applauded, and the other speakers did their best and were kindly received. There were loud cries for Mr. O'Rielly, but he being greatly fatigued with the work of the day, had early left the Hall.

There was no customary St. Patrick's Dinner or other public festive celebration, but a variety of private parties were formed in the evening, and St. Patrick's Day of 1859 passed peaceably and pleasantly away, and is numbered with the things that were.—*Daily Whig.*

ST. CATHERINES, C. W.

The St. Patrick's Society gave a supper at the Welland House on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. The President of the Society, W. McGiverin, Esq., was in the chair; on his right sat the Rev. B. Grattan, one of the Chaplains, and the President of the St. Andrew's Society, W. McGhie, Esq.; and immediately below, J. P. Boomer, Esq., of Port Dalhousie, and Col. Kerby, father of our Deputy Sheriff. On the left of the chair sat Doctor Mack, the ex-President of the Society, and below him we noticed Capt. McBlair, of the U. S. Navy, Wm. H. Merritt, jun., and J. T. Kerby, Esqs. The first and second vice chairs were filled by Thos. McSloy and James Seymour, Esqs., the Vice Presidents, who were well supported on their right and left by the various guests and officers of the Society. Whiten's Band was present and enlivened the proceedings of the evening by their excellent and appropriate music.

After the cloth had been removed, several toasts were proposed and responded to. After "The Day we Celebrate" had been responded to, the Rev. Mr. Grattan withdrew amidst great applause. The 1st Vice President, Mr. M'Sloy, then introduced the next toast, "Canada, the Home of our Adoption," and in doing so made some very excellent remarks. Dr. Mack being called for responded to the toast in his usual energetic and eloquent manner.

Speeches were then made by several other gentlemen, and the gathering finally dispersed in harmony.

PRESCOTT, C. W.

(From a Correspondent.)

The celebration of the national festival of St. Patrick in the town of Prescott, C. W., commenced at 12 o'clock (midnight) of the 16th. The splendid and harmonious St. Patrick's Brass Band, of this town, aroused some of our dormant inhabitants, with the thrilling notes of St. Patrick's Day, and other national airs through our streets, and they were accompanied by many a joyous heart which fondly beat responsive to scenes similarly enacted, in their own never-to-be-forgotten Erin. At length the bright auspicious day broke forth, and we were summoned by the joyous peal of the bell to attend the Holy Sacrifice of that Faith planted by our Patron. The male children of the Catholic Separate School assembled in the school-room at 10 o'clock, adorned with their shamrock badges, and proceeded in procession to Church in the most decorous manner, their pure innocent countenances radiant with delight. The brass band occupied a conspicious place on the gallery, and delighted the audience with their music. Mass over, our most respected and venerated Pastor, Rev. E. P. Roche, ascended the altar, and for upwards of an hour and a half delivered a discourse, which for sublimity, patriotism, and eloquence, in my opinion has been rarely equalled, but never excelled; selecting his text, from Isaias 49th, 6 and 7: "Behold I have given thee to be the light of the Gentiles, that thou mayst be my salvation even to the farthest part of the earth. Thus saith the Lord, the Redeemer of Israel, His holy One, to the soul that is despised, to the nation that is abhorred, to the servant of rulers."

After Mass the band again played through the streets and continued during the day. The dinner took place at 8 o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Northrup's Commercial Hotel, and was served up in that excellent style for which the worthy host is so celebrated. The toasts were given by the Chairman, and most enthusiastically responded to, and the company separated at an early hour in the morning.

PERTH, C. W.

The Perth St. Patrick's Society celebrated the anniversary of their Patron Saint in this town, on Thursday last, by a procession. The members were dressed in regalia, with flags and banners, accompanied by the Brass Band, playing appropriate airs. The procession was respectable, both as to numbers and appearance. —*Courier.*

QUEBEC, C. E.

We never witnessed a more glorious celebration of the Festival of Ireland's Patron Saint than that of Thursday last. The weather was delightful, the atmosphere being as balmy and genial as a day in June. From an early hour the different sections of the St. Patrick's Society came marching with their respective banners from the different wards of the city to the rallying point at the Place d'Armes, which, by nine o'clock, presented quite a gay and animated appearance. We remarked quite a goodly number of new banners on the present occasion, some of which were highly creditable as specimens of art. Among others we were particularly struck with the banner of the O'Neill, bearing on its shield the Red Hand of Uister, and on its reverse a spirited portrait of the great Aodh O'Neill. Another bore on its reverse faithful portraits of Robert Emmet and Lord Edward Fitzgerald. A third, the Sarsfield and O'Connell banner, bore on each side likenesses of the two immortal chiefs. A banner belonging to No. 1 section was very pretty, and tastefully designed—having in an oval shield a figure of Erin bearing a harp and seated on a rock in mid-ocean. These fine banners are from the studio of Col. St. Maur Bingham, who acted as Grand Marshal of the procession. The section mustered in great strength—the Montcalm Ward and St. Roch's Ward, though but recently formed, presenting fine bodies of men. Of course the great section, both in numbers and appearance, was that from Champlain street. The section from South Quebec was very creditable, and was accompanied by Sheehy, the Irish Piper, with a splendid set of Union Pipes in full blast. The procession having been duly formed, and numbering about a thousand strong, at half-past nine took its way to St. Patrick's Church to attend divine service.

Mass commenced at the usual hour of ten o'clock. The Very Rev. C. F. Cazeau, V.G.,

(Continued on last column of 5th page.)

EDUCATION.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adioining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical,) Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete Philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms :

1st, or Lowest Class	$ 5 00	per quarter.
2d Class	6 00	"
3d "	7 00	"
4th "	8 00	"
5th, or High Class	9 00	"
6th, or Superior Class	10 00	"
Music, (excepting Piano)	2 50	"
" Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument	5 00	"

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must be provided by the pupils themselves.

ag28 tf

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

THIS Institution, the object of which is the Christian education of children, will re-open on the first Monday of September. Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort, and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind. The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

Two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each, constitute the Academic year. No one is received for a shorter period than a session, nor will any deduction be made in case of withdrawal before the expiration of the session.

The course of instruction comprises the elementary, and all the higher branches of English education, French, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to English Composition, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, &c.

Terms :

	Per annum.
Board and Tuition	$100
Washing and Mending	20
Books and Stationery	12
Music, Vocal and Instrumental	12
" (with Piano) "	24

Payable half-yearly, on entrance, and during the first week of second session. No departure from the above terms.

☞ With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

N. B.—Each Boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The Linen should be marked with the name in full. ag28 tf

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

ALBANY, NEW YORK

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies

Terms :

Board and Tuition per annum, $130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
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☞ New Orleans papers please copy. mar26 tf

Of FRANCIS SWEENEY, a native of Ireland, who came to this country in 1852; when last heard from was in Chillicothe, Ohio. His brother, Wm. Sweeney, who is now in delicate health, would be thankful for any information respecting him. Address William Sweeney, grocer, Marshall, Michigan. mar26 tf

Of MICHAEL MINOGUE, *alias* MANIX, who left Montreal in October, 1854; when last heard from, in August, 1858, was in St. Louis, Mo., and was then unwell. Information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. Minogue, care of Robert Kane, St. Constant street, Montreal, Canada. mar19

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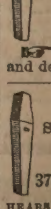

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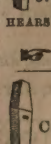

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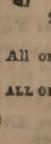

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